Post Box 322.
Telegram "Chronicle"

Registered No. B. 4666.
Telephone No. 22037.

The Bombay Chronicle

WEEKLY

Founder: PHEROZESHAH MEHTA

VOL. VII NO. 25 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, JUNE 20, 1948 PRICE FOUR ANNAS

Hazel Eyes

Cinema Star Hazel Court

THE TRUTH ABOUT HENRY WALLACE

(See Page 5)

A TALE OF TWO PATIENTS

THE Staff nurse was the first to notice him. He was a small, wizened man and he sat on the form outside the ward door with a shabby attache case on his knees, clutching a large envelop.

She went over to him.

'Are you for admission?" she asked looking down at the alert, puckard face. He stood up, though even so the nurse was able to look down at him.

"Yes miss," he answared, "but it will do when you're ready. I thought I'd wait here for a bit; you seem to have your hands full in there."

She smiled and, taking the envelope from him, tore it open and studied the contents.

"It's just my feet", explained the small man as she read. "Nothing much just a couple of weeks an' I'll be right as rain. I've just retired, Got a new bike, too. I'm going to have a grand time soon.

She glanced at him oddly.

"That's all right," she said quietly. "Have you been in hospital before?"

"Never a day's illness in me life, miss!" he replied proudly.

"Ah, then you won't know much about hospital routine. But you'll soon get used to it. Come along, Mr. Jones, I'll tell you which is your bed."

HE followed her down the long ward, trying to disguise his painful walk. He nodded cheerfully to the men lying in the twin rows of beds, with their crisp white linen and red over blankets. Some of the men grinned back his greetings; others gazed at him with indifferent eyes.

"This is yours," said the nurse, pausing near the end of the ward.

"No, not that bed, that's spare; this one, number twenty-seven, next to Mr. Marlow. I should get to bed now. before the doctor comes. W'll be all right?"

"I'll be right as rain," respor.ded the little man confidently; "don't bother about me, lass, I expect you've a lot to do."

Jimmie sat on his bed. From his attache case he extracted washing and shaving requisites. He studied the lockers opposite and arranged his own accessories similarly.

His eyes encountered those of his neighbour, and he nodded sociably. Mr. Marlow, too, was elderly, but with a jowl that seemed to depress the pillow. Jimmie thought he seemed to be in pain.

"Nice place, this," said Jimmie in his spritely way.

His neighbour utter a short derisive laugh.

"Wait till you've been here a bit; maybe you'll think differently then! You'll never walk out of here, I can tell you that.

Jimmie glanced at him quizzically while he removed his collar and tie. "Seems all right to me. That nurse is a grand lass."

The other stirred impatiently, and looked at the ceiling.

"Young hussies. Keep you waiting for things. They don't know what it's like."

"There seems precious few of em to look after all us", commented Jimmie, and a nurse who was passing rewarded him with a fleeting smile.

Jimmie was lying between the sheets now and leaning on his elbow politely asking Mr. Marlow about himself. His neighbour was bitter about his present lot.

"When you're ill nobody wants you, that's my experience. You'll soon find that out too. My son, now, he comes up when he feels like it." He laughed harshly. "God knows what I'll do when I get out of here, if I ever do get out alive. The last fellow in that bed died", he added meaningly.

A grin puckered Jimmie's face into pleasant lines. He explained that he had just retired and bought a new bike and didn't propose to die with so many pleasant things to be done.

Mr. Marlow grunted and twisted painfully on to his side, facing the newcomer.

"I'm just retired, too, and a lot of good I am now! They want me to have my leg off, but I won't agree to it', he said savagely, "and I never will. It's ridiculous at my age!"

"Well", commented Jimmie, shaking his head, "they know best."

Mr. Marlow sank back into his pillow, his face contorted.

"Maybe you'll think differently when they want to take yours off. It's your feet, isn't it? I saw them. You'll see. they'll want to have them off".

"Ay, they're misbehavin' a bit", replied Jimmie casually; "but I'll be out in a couple of weeks, it's nothing much", and he reverted to other topics.

They were of different worlds. Yet they lay in intimate proximity, each moulded by sixty-five years of contrasting circumstances.

Gradually, disjointedly, during the long, idle intervals when the imperturbable young surgeon with the unruly fair hair was not prodding thoughtfully over Jimmie's feet or pitting his entreaties against Mr. Marlow's obstinacy, they collated the empires from which illness has detached them.

Mr. Marlow liked to discourse on his successful managership in the gentlemen's outfitting trade. Jimmie liked to recollect the oddities of thirty years as station master and factotum; though his thoughts more often were revolving round the shiny new cycle waiting unused in his front room. Everybody knew about Jimmie's bike.

The other patients bantered him about it.

"Going out for a spin to-day, Jimmie!' 'they shouted across the ward, and even Sister and the tired-looking nurse as they hurried by his bed. But when Jimmie bit", said Jimmie with abiding stoicism, and frequently berated his neighbour because of his bikering, for Jimmie had become the champion of the nurses. "The things those gels do for us....!" was his marvelling reiteration.

One morning the white-coated surgeon did not pause soberly, probe, and pass on to Mr. Marlow; instead he called for the screens, and after a searching examination sat on the edge of Jimmie's bed.

"They're no good to you any more, Jimmie" he said gravely, and Mr. Marlow's prophecy was fulfilled.

"You know what's best", said Jimmie calmly; "Iv'e every trust in you, mister."

"That's half the battle, Jimmie", said the surgeon, rising with a quiet smile. "Of course, you realize that you're not young, but you've got an excellent constitution."

"I'll be right as rain", grinned the little man; "don't bother about me, mister." And the surgeon thrust his hands into the pockets of his coat and, cursing his lips, walked by Sister with her record book and waiting pen.

"I'll do him to-morrow morning", he murmured, and moved on to shake his pipe. "I'll not tell them till it's done, though."

Mr. Marlow saw the screens put around his neighbour's bed; he saw them removed. He watched them lift Jimmie on to a stretcher and carried away, drowsy with a soothing drug.

Mr. Marlow waited.

Later he saw Jimmie carried back inert, his face tranquil in drugged sleep, and placed carefully in bed. And later still in the day, at visitors' time, he saw the unsuspecting sons ambling cheerfully down the ward, followed by their wives.

Jimmie had been hovering on the borderline of wakefulness for an hour; now his eyes fluttered open and absorbed his surroundings.

The Sister stared at an adjacent temperature chart. The patients reached for books and magazines. Mr Marlow lay back and waited.

The sons had traversed the hushed ward; now they crowded round Jimmie's bed.

"Hey, what's all this?" they cried jocularly; "having a nap at visitors hour. That's not done, y'know!" And then they realised his weakness.

"What is it, Dad?" they asked anxiously, stooping over him.

Jimmie moistened his lips. Though his voice was weak, it still had a touch of his old jauntiness.

"I've been thinking", he murmured. "Biking is such terrible hard work. I rather fancied one of them natty chairs with an enjin. Are they expensive, do you think? " He looked up at them timidly.

They stared at the bedclothes and understood.

"We'll get you the very best!" they told him eagerly, all talking at once, and the women wanted to bend over him and stroke his head.

"You'll be living with us, of course", said the elder son anxiously.

"Nonsense!" thrust in the younger; "our house is bigger than yours!" And Sister affected, not to hear the voices disturbing the quiet of the ward.

They appealed notly to Jimmie.

'Nay, you mun sort it out yourselves' the little man declared perkily, and turned a complacent face towards his neighbour.

But Mr. Marlow was staring at the ceiling, going back again over the whole story of his life.

(John O'London's Weekly)

By P. A. Booth

"What did I tell you!" exclaimed Mr. Marlow. "I reckon there would be quite a lot of things left." replied Jimmie reflectively, lighting his pipe. I said you'd never walk out of here. Even if you get out alive, what is there left for you? You're a fool.

told the surgeon about his bike the younger man said nothing.

Both the neighbours were widowers. But while Mr. Marlow could not understand why his son, to whom he had presented a thriving grocery business, should be indifferent now, Jimmie chuckled because he had outwitted his two lads by slipping unobstructively into hospital.

"You old devil!" the two reproached him on the first of their frequent visits, looming robustly over his bed and showing traces of haste. "You know damn well we'd have brought you!"

"Didn't want to be a bother", said Jimmie placcidly, his pipe aglow; "but I'd like you to keep an eye on me bike; I'll be wanting it soon, I expect."

Jimmie never wanted to be a bother. Not even when the youthful surgeon began to pause pensively over his feet, or even later when his legs received the same daily probing diagnosis as his feet....

"Nurse! Nurse!" Mr. Marlow would shout fretfully.

"It's all right, lass, I can wait a

his head by the bed of the obdurate Mr. Marlow.

When the surgeon had left the ward Mr. Marlow turned triumphantly to his neighbour.

"What did I tell you! I said you'd never walk out of here. Even if you get out alive, what is there 'eft for you? You're a fool!"

"I reckon there'd be quite a lot of things left", said Jimmie reflectively, lighting his pipe. Mr. Marlow twisted disgustedly on to his back, wincing with the effort. He resumed the corollary.

"You can wash out any idea that your sons will want you," he said with assured prescience. "As soon as I told my son they wanted to amputate, he started telling me how cramped their house was. I was right about your legs, and I'll be right about this, too. They'll not want you a burden on them, especially their wives!"

"Well, well, we shall have to see,' said Jimmie, drawing deeply through

"I'm sure other husbands don't require security from their wives every time they ask for a small loan!"

GEORGE WOLFE

Do You Know

All About The.....

London Tube Railways

During 1947, London's underground trains covered 204,000,000 miles carrying more than 553,000,000 passengers.

On the London underground railway system, 164 escalators and 100 lifts carry an almost unending stream of people anything down to 181 ft. into the earth.

1,230 machines are used for issuing tickets, reeling out 16,000 miles of tickets during the course of the year.

The tube railways run at a depth varying from 20 to 190 ft.

On the tube railways accommodation is of one class only and hand luggage only is allowed.

86 gigantic fans pump 4,000,000 cubic ft. of air into the system every minute to stabilise the temperature at about 70 degree F.

During four hours at night when the underground railways are not running 800 plate-layers examine every yard of the track, keeping the accident rate down to one in half-a-million.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

THE MONSTER OF LOWER SAXONY

MAMMOTH THAT DIED IN A MARSH: These are some of the excavated remains of the prehistoric mammoth found by accident in a marl pit in Germany. Believed to be 200,000 years old, these remains include ribs and vertebrae, some of the ribs being four feet in length—among the smallest of the bones found!

By Allen G. Bettany

"Take those nasty things outside', saia the mothers, when German schoolchildren in Lower Saxony brought home a collection of huge teeth and other grisly fragments.

Now the search is on for the missing pieces, for they form part of a skeleton of a prehistoric monster believed to have died 200,000 years ago, the first mammoth remains ever to have been found in this part of the world. Some of the teeth weigh four and five pounds apiece; the tusks are eight and half feet in length; the neck bones alone weigh 20 pounds each.

ON a warm Sunday in March some schoolchildren in Lower Saxony brought home to their parents a number of teeth and other fragments of a prehistoric monster which is believed to have been drowned in swamp about 2,00,000 years ago.

Remains of prehistoric animals have often been found in the neighbourhood of the little villages of Lohringen and Noddenavorbergon, but never before have remains of such a large animal as this skeleton been found.

The find was made rather inexpertly and roughly by a mechanical excavator which was scraping marl out of a pit for use as manure by local farmers.

Of Unusual Interest

Herr Andreas Werner, the foreman in charge of the marl pit, at once saw that the obstruction unearthed by the mechanical digger was of unusual interest. He ordered his men to cease operations at that spot and to remove the digger some 20 yards further on

On returning to his home that night he got into touch with Herr Alexander Rosenbrock, a retired schoolmaster with more than a local reputation as an antiquarian who since his retirement has taken charge of the museum in the picturesque and unbombed town of Verden on the Aller.

Herr Rosenbrock went to the marl pit and had no difficulty in identifying the obstruction encountered by the mechanical digger as part of the skull of a mammoth—a pre-historic forebear of the elephant that became extinct during the last ice-age.

Herr Rosenbrock and the foreman arranged that measures should be taken to excavate the skeleton as soon as possible; but owing to lack of manpower it was unfortunately impossible to prevent sightseers, especially children, from making the long walk to the marl pit where some of them did some damage to the remains and removed smaller pieces such as teeth.

Fine Condition

A few schoolchildren even brought home mammoth teeth to their mothers, who like mothers all over the world in similar circumstances, told their children "to take that masty thing outside". Attempts are being made to recover as many of the stolen fragments as possible

Herr Rosenbrock told me that the skeleton was on the whole in remarkably fine condition. Some damage was done to the skull by the mechanical digger and some of the bones have been softened by water. He is confident, however, that practically the whole of the skeleton can be reassembled.

The mammoth's gigantic, curving tusks, which were broken in several pieces by the weight of the earth, have been put together and are eight feet six inches long. At their widest part they exceed seven and a half inches in diameter and taper down to about four inches.

Two side teth which I examined weighed respectively roughly five pounds and four pounds. The total weight of the teeth in the animal's head is estimated to have amounted to no less than 150 pounds—approximately the weight of an average man.

From the length of the tusks Herr Rosenbrock considers that the mammoth in question was a relatively old animal.

Flint Tools

Inside the skeleton a long piece of wood was found which Herr Rosenbrock believes to have been of the same age as the mammoth and which may even have been the shaft of the spear with which it was killed by prehistoric men.

Surrounding the skeleton were found a number of flint tools, one of which was so sharp that it cut through the coat of Herr Rosenbrock, who was experimenting with it, not believing that it could do any damage.

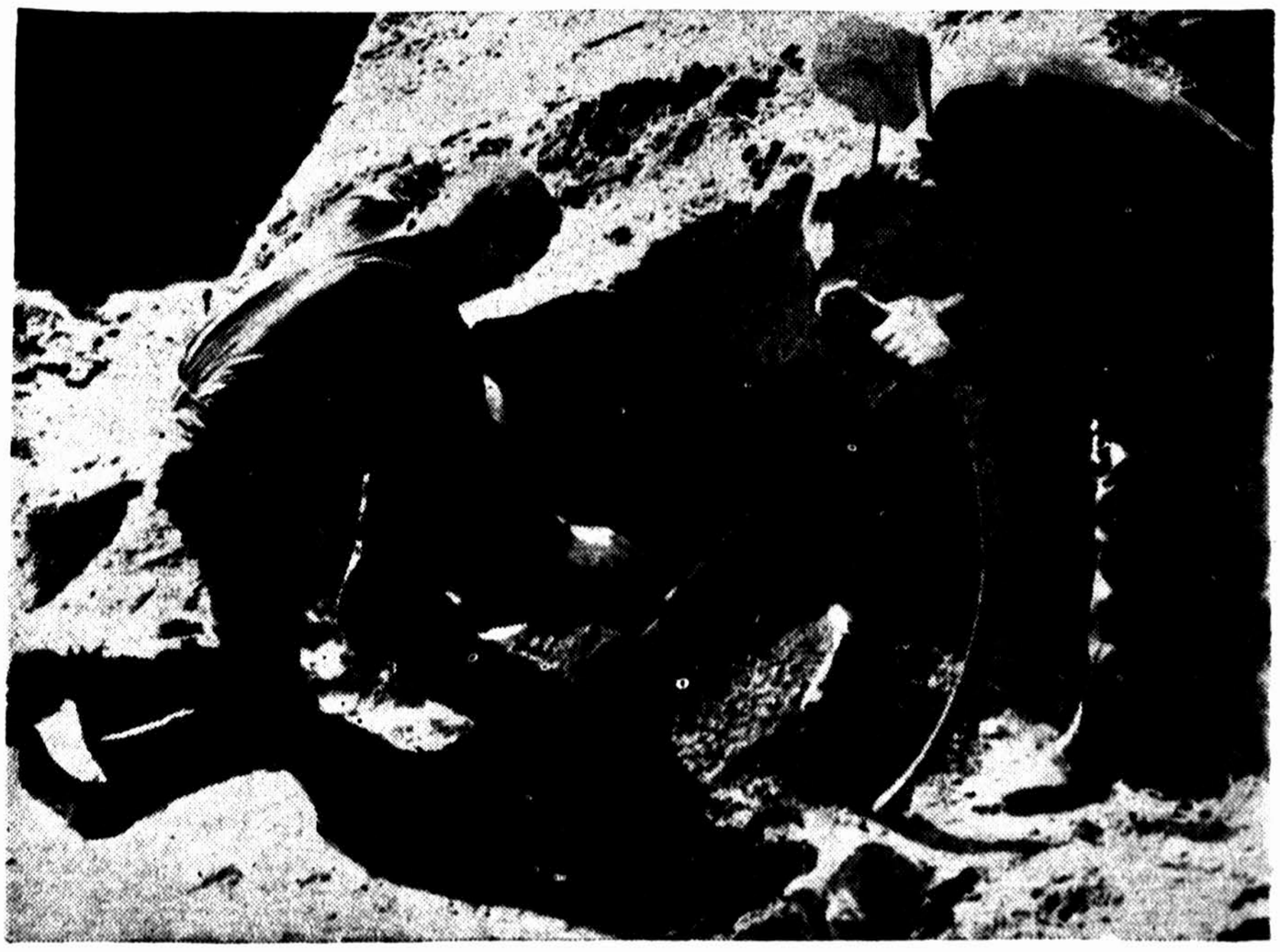
Sightseers to the marl pit were rather disappointed with what they saw for there is a great difference between seeing a reconstructed skeleton in a museum and a large number of bones mostly embedded in dirt

The removal of the bones was an unbelievably laborious process. The marl could only be removed in small quantities. When portions of the skeleton were uncovered Herr Rosenbrock and his friends went to work with small garden towels carefully scraping away the dirt. An infinity of patience was required to remove these bones from the surrounding marl. Some of the bones were of remarkable size, the neck bones for instance being about ten inches broad, seven inches thick, and weighing each over 20 pounds. The ribs presented the greatest difficulty, as these bones were relatively small and brittle.

Remarkable Feature

A remarkable feature of the discovery was that the skeleton was found not more than ten feet below the surface; so that during the many thousands of years which have passed since the animal's death not only have hundreds of generations of human beings tilled the soil just about its head but also several geological periods have elapsed

It is believed that the reasons why this skeleton has been so well-preserved is that the animal was drowned in the mark bog probably after being speared instead of dying on the surface in the way normal to its kind.



Most of the skeleton is in fairly good condition, and Herr Rosenbrock, a retired schoolmaster now in charge of a local museum, believes that reconstruction can be achieved practically complete. Removal of the bones is the most difficult task, and Herr Rosenbrock (right) is here supervising the disinterring of part of the skeleton.

★ Save The Indian Cow! ★

Do We Really Love And Reverence The Cow, Or Do We Not?

This is a question which every honest Hindu must ask him or herself. In this land we call the cow sacred, but perhaps there is no other country in the world where she is so cruelly neglected and even tortured. How has this happened? I do not know. But the fact is there, and it is for Hinduism a shameful tragedy.

Now-a-days I live in the midst of cows, for I am absorbed in the problem of cattle development, and that has brought me face to face with the real state of affairs. I want to share my experiences with the public, for I know that there are millions of good people who reverence the cow in their hearts, but do not in the least realize what is actually happening to her. It is to these good people I most earnestly appeal.

Crores of rupees are collected year by year in the name of Cow Protection, and yet the cow is dying of neglect and cruelty. People think that if they have donated money, or voted for protective legislation, they have done their duty by the cow. But money and laws do not work unless there is living interest and watchfulness on the part of the public. Let us look at the Gowshalas kept in the name of religion. As often as not, we shall find that the cattle there drag out a miserable existence and die by painful inches. At the same time the animals are not prevented from breeding amongst themselves with the result that these Gowshalas become centres for "breeding down" the Indian cattle wealth.

Like Lepers!

Protection of the cow should mean careful selection and "breeding up" of the best types. What is actually happening in many cases today is that, in the name of religion, the worst types and wretchedest animals the collected together, and displayed to the public, like lepers display their sores, for collecting money. Just enough of this money goes towards keeping these cattle alive. Where the rest goes to is a matter of national interest which may profitably be inquired into!

Now let us turn to the commercial Gowshalas kept in and around big cities for the supply of milk. These places, though belonging mostly to Hindus are the death-trap of our best breeds of milch animals. In order to get the largest possible quick supply of milk the managers of these Gowshalas buy up the best available milch cows just after calving. The calf is kept on starvation rations and the cow milked to the last drop.

Brutal Methods

If she does not yield up her milk freely, she is often subjected to the terrible process of "phooka". When good folks drink their morning tea or their evening glass of milk from these Gowshalas, they do not know that they may be drinking something more horrible than blood! How? I will explain. "Phooka" is a method of torturing the cow in her womb so that, by contracting her internal muscles, she relaxes the muscles by which she holds up her milk. Sometimes this is done by inserting a hollow bamboo and then blowing down it-hence "phooka".

Another method is to tie rags rubbed with salt and red pepper on to a stick, and to thrust that into her womb, yet another is to tie salt and red pepper in a bag of thin cloth and shove that in by hand, leaving a string hanging out, so that, when the cow has been sufficiently tortured to make her release every drop of her milk, the string can be pulled and the bag drawn out, and the most ready-to-hand method is to stick in the cow's own tail, in which process it gets twisted and broken. Cows thus treated develop internal ulcers and are usually rendered sterile, which means that when they go dry, the Gowshala Manager will sell them off to the butcher. There are laws prohibiting "phooka" but owing to lack of living interest on the part of the public, the law has become a dead letter.

Next let us consider the slaughter-house. There are laws throughout the country prohibiting the slaughter of good cattle, cows in milk and pregnant cows. But all these types of cattle are going daily to the slaughter-house. Again the reason is lack of public interest in which atmosphere bribery and corruption can thrive.

Conditions In Rishikesh

Lastly I will describe the condition of the cattle in the Rishikesh area where I have now settled down in order to tackle the problem at its roots. Here there are several thousand acres of Government Forest grazing lands, in which thousands of cattle wander, but 90 per cent of them are of a useless type. These animals belong chiefly to Gowshalas connected with religious institutes, and to professional cattle dealers. A few belong to villagers, but they graze chiefly on the outskirts of the Reserved Forests, there being very few villages inside the area.

The Rishikesh public and Sadhus also keep a certain number of cows. The Gowshala animals are mostly of a poor type. The professional cattle dealers' animals are miserably small and half wild, for the cattle dealers come not to care for the cattle, but to collect as many males as possible for selling as bullocks. The villagers' animals are a little better and some of the private owners in Rishikesh have a few moderately good cows.

But on the whole the Rishikesh animals are wretched and live a wretched life. The Sadhus and others who keep them, catch hold of them only at the time of calving. The calf they will then tie up at their homes and leave the cow to hunt for her own food in the jungle. Because of her calf she will return every evening to suckle it, but the poor calf gets precious little, for the people will milk her mother nearly dry.

So this is the Cow Protection of modern Hinduism! Again I appeal to the Hindu public to awake. It must see that the Government laws regarding cattle protection and improvement, are enforced, and it must give its support to the efforts of Government to tackle the vast problem of neglected cattle.

Government Schemes

Important schemes are being worked out in this respect, and throughout the country some of the more enlightened Gowshalas, both religious and commercial, are beginning to cooperate with the Government for the betterment of cattle. But only the fringe of this huge problem is as yet touched, and if the public does not rise to the occasion, this beginning will fall a dead letter like the protective laws.

Here, in Pashulok, I am in charge of two Government schemes for cattle development, a Segregation Camp for old and useless types of cattle, and a Salvage Farm for pregnant cows during their dry period. At the same time we have started development of the land for better grasses and fodder crops. The Gowshalas belonging to religious institutions, of which there are quite a number here, are showing a co-operative spirit, and it can be hoped that, in two or three years' time, the miserable state of the Rishikesh cow will become a thing of the past.

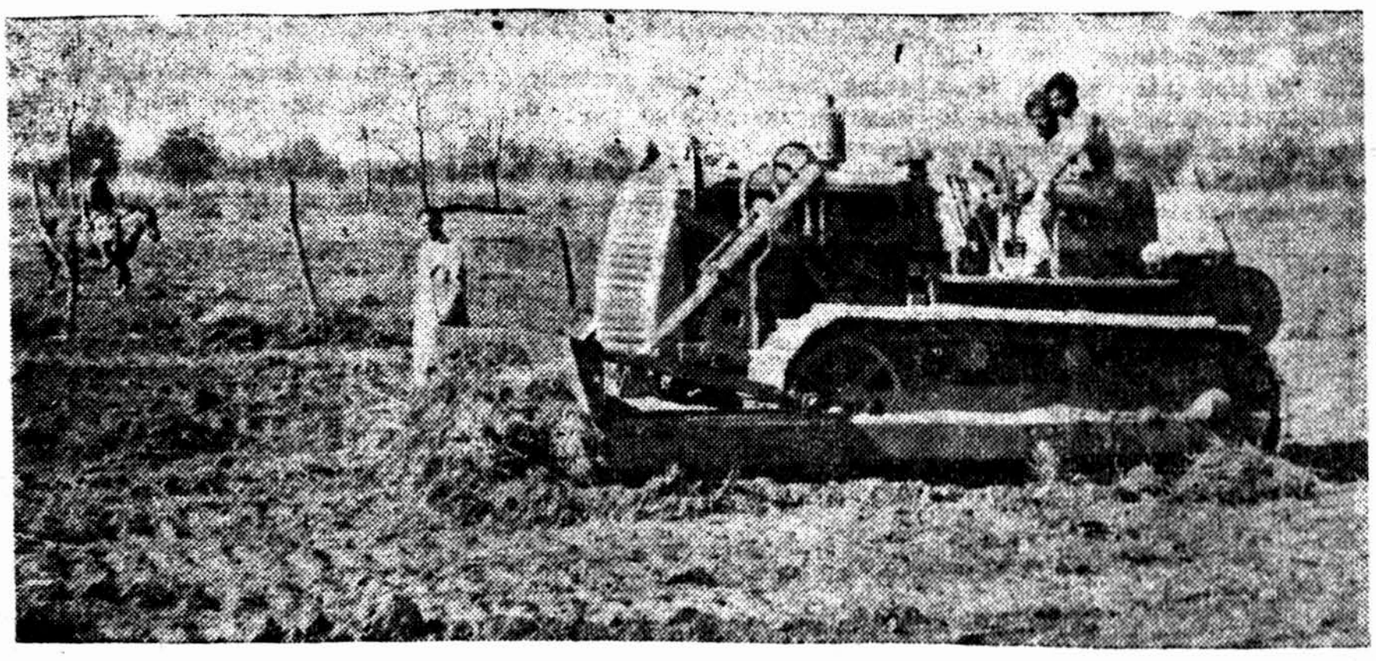
So far these activities are all being run through the agency of the U.P. and Central Governments, but I hope to draw public interest and donations into this scheme also, so that it may develop freely with the blessings of public sympathy and support. If this sympathy and support are forthcoming, the whole area, including the surrounding wooded mountain slopes, will make a beautiful memorial to Bapuji's sacred memory. The scheme is already placed before the Gandhi Memorial Fund Committee, and I will explain it in more detail in another article.

A Deserved Fate

Today I have tried to bring before the public eye the actual position of the cow in India today. In a nutshell it is this, that the useless and diseased types are collected together, and allowed to breed freely, leaving still more wretched calves behind them to continue their miserable and neglected existence, while the good types are bought up by the cities for milk, and usually are finished off in the slaughter house. If we do not change this state of affairs our Mother Cow will die out, while we shall die with her! And we shall have deserved that fate, with some spice added to it after death!!

By Mira Ben

The distinguished English disciple of Gandhiji draws attention in this article to the terrible conditions in which the Indian cow finds herself today and makes an appeal to improve our Gowshalas and similar institutions for cattle development.



CLEARANCE OF PASHULOK LANDS: The military come to the aid of mother cow. The author is riding up on extreme left.

Exploring The Polar Region

By Paul Hogue

After a year in the frozen reaches near the South Pole. 19 men and one woman of the Ronne antartic research expedition came into New York harbour this morning aboard the M. V. Port of Beaumont, Texas. The small wooden vessel slipped into its berth at 9-35 and bobbed quietly beneath this city's towering skyline.

Led by Comdr. Finn Ronne, USNR the hardy group has been away from American shores for a total of 15 months. In all they have travelled 16,000 miles. The expedition is the first to map the remote western stretches of the Weddell sea coast and prove that the huge polar region is one continent. In their exploration, they took 14,000 aerial photographs and charted an area of 450,000 square miles, half of which had been a blank on the world's map. On a joint sledging party with the British Faulkland Islands dependencies survey, two Ronne expedition members explored the trackless snow deserts of Palmer peninsula on a 105-day 1,800-mile journey.

Standing on the weathered deck of the little craft Commander Ronne called his expedition a complete success. "You might say," he declared "that we did even more than we set out to do. We accomplished all our aims in studies of meteorology, geology terrestial magnetism, tidal flows and seismography. But "he added with a smile "there is lots more exploration to be done in the Antartic.

Woman Too

Next to the Commander stood Mrs. Edith Ronne, the first woman to endure the long winter night of the frigid polar region Another woman, Mrs. Harry Darlington, who shared this experience left the expedition with her husband at Punta Arenas, Chile. The Darlingtons are returning independently after visiting friends in Buenos Aires.

Mrs Ronne, slim and attractive wore a light brown suit and white jacket blouse. She said, "There's no reason why a woman can't go to Antartica. It's a healthful place and has lovely scenery. I think it would be ideal for a summer visit. But "she shrugged, "A year's stay presents problems." Mrs. Ronne is looking forward to "just being back. I want to see my friends and be with people. First on my list, however is an institution called the American bathtub with plenty of hot water."

Other expedition members have similar inclinations. Boy scout Arthur Owen, the youngest in the group, said he will return to his home in Texas and then hopes to study mateorology at the Colorado School of mines. Air force pilot Capt. James Lassiter said he will probably go to Kelly fied for reassignment. Walter Smith, Navngator, said he will look for a job. "Be sure and put that in" he declared. "We didn't get any pay and I'm unemployed now." H. C. Peterson, physicist, is just going to have "a whopping good time." It was Peterson who had plunged 110 feet down a crevice in the ice and was pinned head down 12 hours before he was rescued.

Now recovered from his injuries, Peterson is "healthier than when I left" as are all expedition members. All gained weight except Mrs. Ronne who lost 20 pounds because she "tired of the diet." The group had steak every day and according to Peterson "we fared better than people here. It was real army chow and all we could eat."

Commander Ronne said he expects to be occupied for some time in correlating his voluminous records. Besides scientific studies the expedition also tested equipmeht for the army air forces and the navy. The commander admitted that he hunted for mineral deposits but said he found none. We used "instruments" he declared but there was no sign of uranium ore.

"As for another expedition, certainly but so far I have made no definite plans."

The group was welcomed by Commissioner G. Joseph Minetti, representing Mayor William O'Dwyer, and by veteran explorers Lincoln Ellsworth and Sir Hubert Wilkins.

Lid Off Third Party

THE TRUTH ABOUT HENRY WALLACE

(By PENN KIMBALL)

The following is the first of two articles by Penn Kimball on Henry Wallace, Third-Party candidate, in interview form. It is an objective job of reporting, trying to present to the readers Mr. Wallace's views, his reasons for these and his expectations in the current campaign. For the first time, he discloses, in his own words, his side of the dispute over the Madison Square Garden speech and his controversy with President Truman, Bernard M. Baruch and former Secretary of State James M. Byrnes. He tells the circumstances of his resignation. He also reveals the inside story of the 1944 Democratic Convention, again presenting his side when he was side-tracked by the bosses supported by President Roosevelt, and Harry Truman got the democratic nomination for Vice-President.

Kimball is former National Affairs Editor of "Time" magazine and ex-senior Editor of "The New Republic".

HENRY Wallace was peering *over the littered pages of a campaign speech when I entered his office. He scarcely looked* the part of a Presidential candidate, much less one of America's most controversial public figures.

He was in his shirt-sleeves. The familiar cowlick hung over his forehead. His steel-rimmed glasses, which he seldom wears in public, gave him an older, more subdued aspect than most newspaper photographs. There is a stoop to his figure that contradicts the popular image of a crusader.

"You have the reputation, Mr. Wallace", I began, "of being extremely trying in interviews. You usually want to talk about chickens, or ramble on without ever getting anywhere".

It was time, I went on, to get Henry Walla on the record. He was, after all, asking the American people to send him to the White House. He himself had often said the whole truth never had been told about his speech in Madison Square Garden, his European tour and his decision to embark upon the 1948 third-party campaign. Why not tell it now, and let the reader be the judge?

Q. Are there any conceivable circumstances that might persuade you to withdraw?

Wallace: Exactly one, and only one. If the United States should go to war, I, of course, would withdraw. I am running because I see no other opportunity for the American people to cast a vote for peace. I am in this thing because it is the only way,, the last way I can make good on the promise I gave when I left the Truman administration: to do all that I knew how to stop the drift towards another terrible war.

●

Q. If there were a war, would you support the U.S. war effort regardless of your opinion of present U. S. Foreign policy?

Wallace: Certainly.

Q. Do you think war might come before election day?

Wallace: We seem to be teetering on the brink right now, but I wouldn't say there will be a war this year. I think Russia will do everything it can to avoid it and the American people won't stand for it.

Q. Mrs. Roosevelt is supposed to have said, "Does he really think he is going to win?" Do you?

Wallace: All that I will say to that is that I think a lot of people will be amazed next November.

Q What made you announce your candidacy when you did?

Wallace: Time was running out. If we wanted to get a third party on the ballot, we had to get busy. In California, for example, the deadline for petitions was February 1. As it is I think we started too late.

Chances Of Survival

Q. Will you be on the ballot in all 48 States?

Wallace: I think it possible to get on in 46 out of the 48—all except Florida and Georgia.

Q. What States do you expect to make your best showing?

Wallace: It's pretty early to say exactly, but I would certainly put New York and California at the top of the list. And then, maybe, Illinois, Michigan, Washington, Minnesota and Pennsylvania.

Q. Where will you be weakest?

Wallace: I think Mississippi. The whole south is going to be tough, and where the progressive voters are strongest—in Florida and Georgia—State laws keep me off the ballot.

Q. It has been said the third-party idea originated with the Communists. Where did you get the idea?

Wallace: With me, it's an old tradition. My father went to the Bull Moose convention in 1912. I voted for Teddy Roosevelt myself. I voted for La Follette in 1924, although my father died in office as a member of the Republican Cabinet only just before the election. In Iowa a third-party was an old-fashioned notion before anybody ever heard of a Communist.

Q. Where did you get the dope that a third-party was more feasible than you had thought?

Wallace: The PCA folks looked into the business about getting on the ballot. You've got to start sometime if you are going to do that.

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Attitude To Communism

Q. What is your atitude on the support of your candidacy by the Communist party?

Wallace: I'm not going around asking people who are for me whether they are Republicans, Democrats, Communists or what have you. I stand on this: I don't want the support of any group that advocates the overthrow of the U.S. Government. I have been informed the constitution of the American Communist Party says advocacy of overthrowing the Government by force is grounds for expulsion, and that there are only about 40,000 dues-paying members of the Communist Party in the whole country. I expect to get a good many times that number of votes.

Q. Your position then is that Communist support is all right because the Communist Party is a legal party?

Wallace: Look, you're not going to get me to single out anybody just because of his political beliefs. I don't care what they are as long as they are lawful. Talking about it only caters to those who are pathological on the issue, and whatever I say will never satisfy them. It's just a waste of time. I make up my own mind, and anybody who wants to go along with me on that basis is welcome. He's supporting me; I'm not endorsing or repudiating him. When Roosevelt disavowed the Communists in 1944, he said at the same time that he was for cooperating with Russia in the peace. I back that statement, too.

Q. Among whom do you expect to draw your biggest vote?

Wallace: I get lots of mail from Union folks, school teachers, Ministers and the like. With things the way they are, there's a huge silent vote not reflected in polls.

Q. Your supporters contend that the third-party ticket will help to elect more progressive candidates for Congress. Will you explain how this works?

Wallace: The third party is going to bring out several additional millions of voters, and statistics show the bigger the vote, the bigger the progressive vote.

Q. Won't the third party cut into liberal rather than conservative candidates?

Wallace: Ordinarily there won't be any third party Congressional candidates. If there's a good man running on one of the two major parties, we'll endorse him.

Q. How do you decide who is a good man?

Wallace: He doesn't have to be 100 per cent liberal; he has to be 66 and two-thirds per cent right on the three crucial tests. One, the Taft-Hartley act; two, the Truman doctrine; three, universal military training.

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Q. Do you think the third party helps the Republicans?

Wallace: I really couldn't say now. I think maybe it depends on the State. We'll get a lot of democratic votes in New York and a lot of Republicans in the Middle West.

Q. Don't you think people who might agree with you on some things will be afraid of throwing away their vote, and, as they put it, choose the lesser of two evils?

Wallace: That's a morally bankrupt argument. I want to give people a chance to vote for something positive, for something they believe in.

Q. Don't you think there might be a difference between a Taft and a Stassen in the White House?

Wallace: One of Stassen's boys came to one of our crowd and said, "Can't you get Wallace to stop saying nice things about Stassen? He won't have a chance if Wallace keeps on". Well, I found it very easy to stop when Stassen got taken over by big business and began saying that European loans ought to be made conditional on those Governments giving up any kind of socialism.

Q. Whatever happened to your alliance with Senator Claude Pepper?

Wallace: Mr. Pepper came out of the White House one day, announced that he was for Truman, and hasn't been heard of since.

Q. How would you compare the 1948 Third-Party movement with that of old Bob La Follette?

Wallace: I would say the situation is more like 1798 and 1856. This is the beginning of a new phase in American politics. Both major parties are alarmed; it might mean the end of either as we have known them. A reshuffling of voters is profoundly disturbing to the regular Democrats and Republicans. The Republicans, actually, seem to be showing the most anxiety.

Q. It might be interesting, Mr. Wallace, to turn back a few pages of your career with a view toward setting the record straight, to set down the truth as you see it.

Wallace: I'll be surprised if anybody cares to print that.

With Byrnes

Q. Do you think that your 1943 battle with Jesse Jones, after which the President asked you to give up the Board of Economic Warfare, had anything to do with your failure to win the Vice-Presidential nomination in 1944?

Wallace: I honestly don't know. It might have, Jimmy Byrnes held several conferences at which Jones and I thrashed out our disagreements. The President was getting a good deal of advice from Byrnes then, and I had the impression Byrnes did not favour my renomination. But I'm not at all sure how much weight that feeling carried with Roosevelt.

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Q. Did you and Roosevelt ever talk over whether or not you would be on the ticket again in 1944?

Wallace: Well, the week before the Chicago Convention I had lunch with the President in the White House. He couldn't have been heartier. I felt, but didn't say, that all I needed at Chicago was one vote, and that was FDR'S. But I didn't want to put him on the spot. I was willing to settle for his just staying out of the whole thing, and I had the impression that he was sold on that idea. As I was about to leave, he pulled me over to his chair and whispered in my ear: "Henry, I hope it's the same old team."

Q. What do you think happened after that?

Wallace: I believe the final, conclusive pressure was put on the President when he passed through Chicago on his way West. That was when Ed Kelly, Bob Hannegan and those other folks got to him and persuaded him to write that letter mentioning Truman and Douglas. Hannegan tried to keep the letter out of the press, and just passed it around among the delegates. But it leaked out anyway, and, after that, I knew as well as anybody what was going to happen.

Q. Did you and FDR ever talk about it afterwards?

Wallace: The President did mention it once. He recalled that he had had to make a deal with Garner in 1932, and that that's the way politics was. He felt I had not made the necessary connections before the convention and there was nothing he could do about that. We didn't really discuss it. I only said: "Mr. President, you know what happened as well as I do". We let it go at that.

Q. Would you say the incident had any effect on your relations with the President?

Wallace: No. The President was very kind to me in talking about my part in the campaign. I worked as hard as I knew how, and paid all my own expenses out of my own pocket. I didn't take a cent from the Democratic National Committee.

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Q. It it true that Roosevelt offered you your pick of any place in the Cabinet?

Wallace: Yes. Any place except Secretary of State, of course, because Cordell Hull was there. It was Roosevelt's own idea. I wasn't asking for anything. He precipitated the offer himself.

Q. Why did you choose to be Secretary of Commerce?

Wallace: The President told me he was going to get rid of Jesse Jones, anyway, and I didn't want to displace anybody who might otherwise remain in the Cabinet. And I had learned in the Department of Agriculture how much farm prosperity depended on the elimination of the boom-bust cycle in business. I thought I might help get at that problem from Commerce.

Q. Did you have any feeling something might happen to the President?

Wallace: After he returned from Yalta, he was obviously a very sick man It was noticeably variable. On some days he would be his old self. On others he seemed pretty sick.

Q. Did Roosevelt ever talk with you about carrying on his policies if something should happen to him?

Wallace: No. I don't think FDR could ever really conceive of the world without him in it.

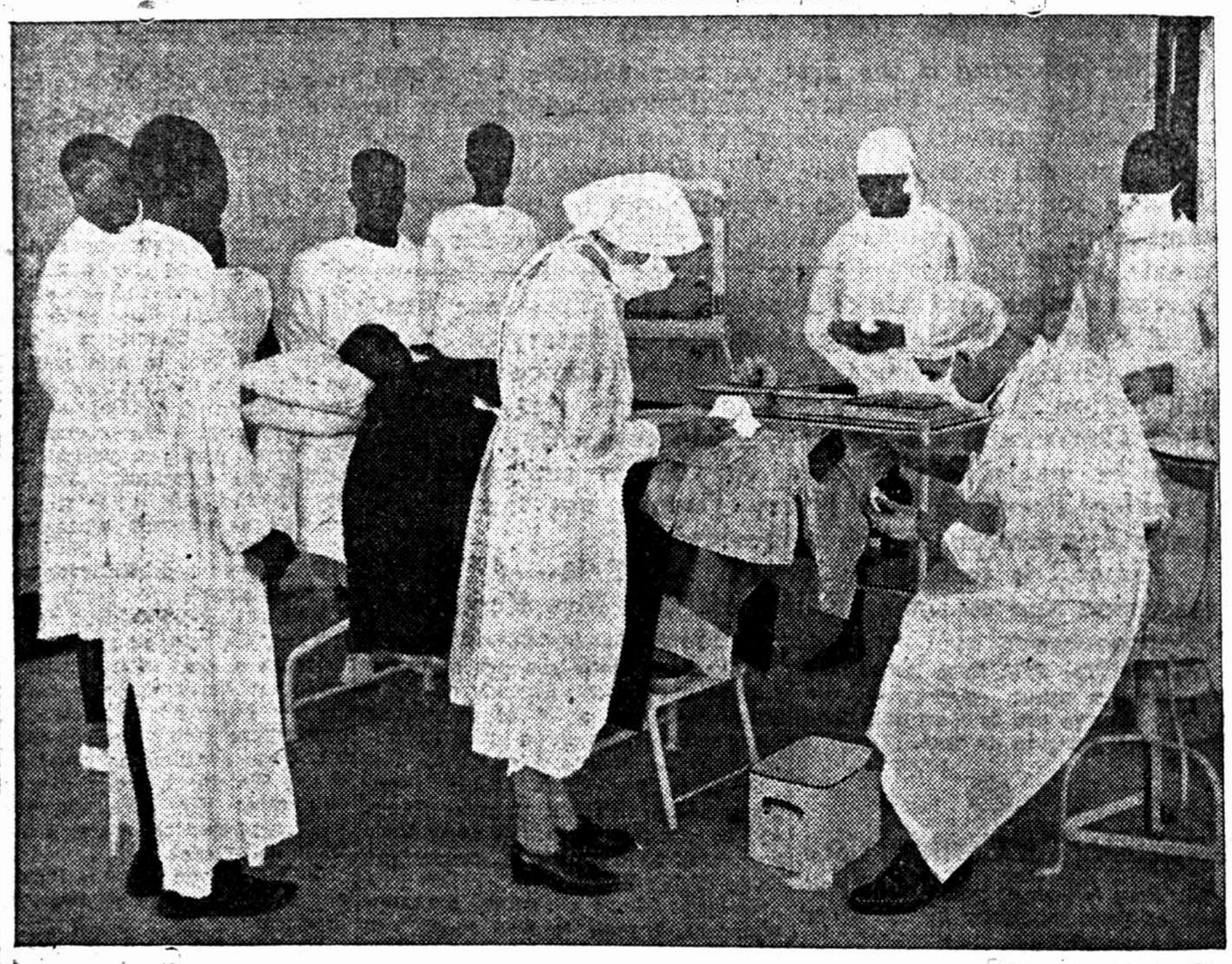
Q. After Truman was sworn in as President, were there any immediate clashes between you and him in Cabinet sessions?

Wallace: No. I often didn't like the drift of things on foreign policy, and said so. But I had the feeling Truman himself was not particularly committed to all the State Department policies and was sort of feeling his way along. I don't believe he realized himself, at first, just where those policies might lead.

Q. Was there any Cabinet discussion before Truman accompanied Churchill to Fulton, MO., for the latter's famous iron curtain speech?

Wallace: There was none I learned later Truman did not receive a copy of the speech until he and Churchill were on the train together on the way to Fulton. The President later told me he had not read his copy before Churchill delivered it. I said I thought that Churchill had taken advantage of him. But the President did not seem to be disturbed about it.

(To Be Concluded)



An operation in progress at Uzukoli hospital.

THE WAR AGAINST LEPROSY

A corner of the womens' town in settlement.

In Nigeria, on the west coast of Africa, a Government Leprosy Service has recently been established. This is the first of its kind in the British Colonies. Hitherto the care of lepers in this territory has been undertaken by the local administrations or by missions belonging to various Christian bodies.

There are about 5,000,000 lepers in the world today, of which some 1,800,000 live in the Colonial territories of the British Commonwealth; in Nigeria, it is believed that two per cent of the population (which touches 20,000,000) are infected by this terrible disease.

Perhaps no illness has ever been regarded with so much fear as leprosy and this dread goes far back into the past, to the man in the Bible story who was obliged to cry Unclean, Unclean", in order to warn his neighbours of his approach, and farther back still; for leprosy has been known for at least 3,000 year. Today the disease is rife in Africa, India and Ceylon, the Far East, the West Indies and the Pacific. In the past it was also very common in Europe.

Progress in the elimination or control of leprosy has usually been marked by certain definite stages. The first has come when people begin to be "leprosy-conscious"; the second, when standards of living have risen, so that the non-infected part of the population are able to develop a strong resistance to the germ; the third stage only comes with the knowledge of drugs which arrest the advance of the disease or cure it.

Lazar Houses

In Europe, the first important step was taken when the Church established the Leper Mass. After this service (which closely resembled a Requiem Mass) had been said over the sick they were no longer allowed to mix with the rest of the community. If they attended markets or fairs they were forbidden to touch the goods they wished to buy and were obliged to point to them with a stick; and they lived for the remainder of their lives in Lazar House.

A very early international order of chivalry, The Knights of St. Lazarus, whose Grand Master was himself a leper, did a great deal to care for those stricken by the disease.

Eventually leprosy virtually died out of Europe, but in other parts of the world it continued its ravages. Individuals and groups of people, inspired by religious motives, were the first to undertake the care of lepers in Africa India and the Pacific. These pioneers showed great courage, for both the cause of the disease and the way in which it was communicated were unknown to them. They expected to become lepers, and because they were ignorant of the simple precautions which could have saved them their fears were often realized.

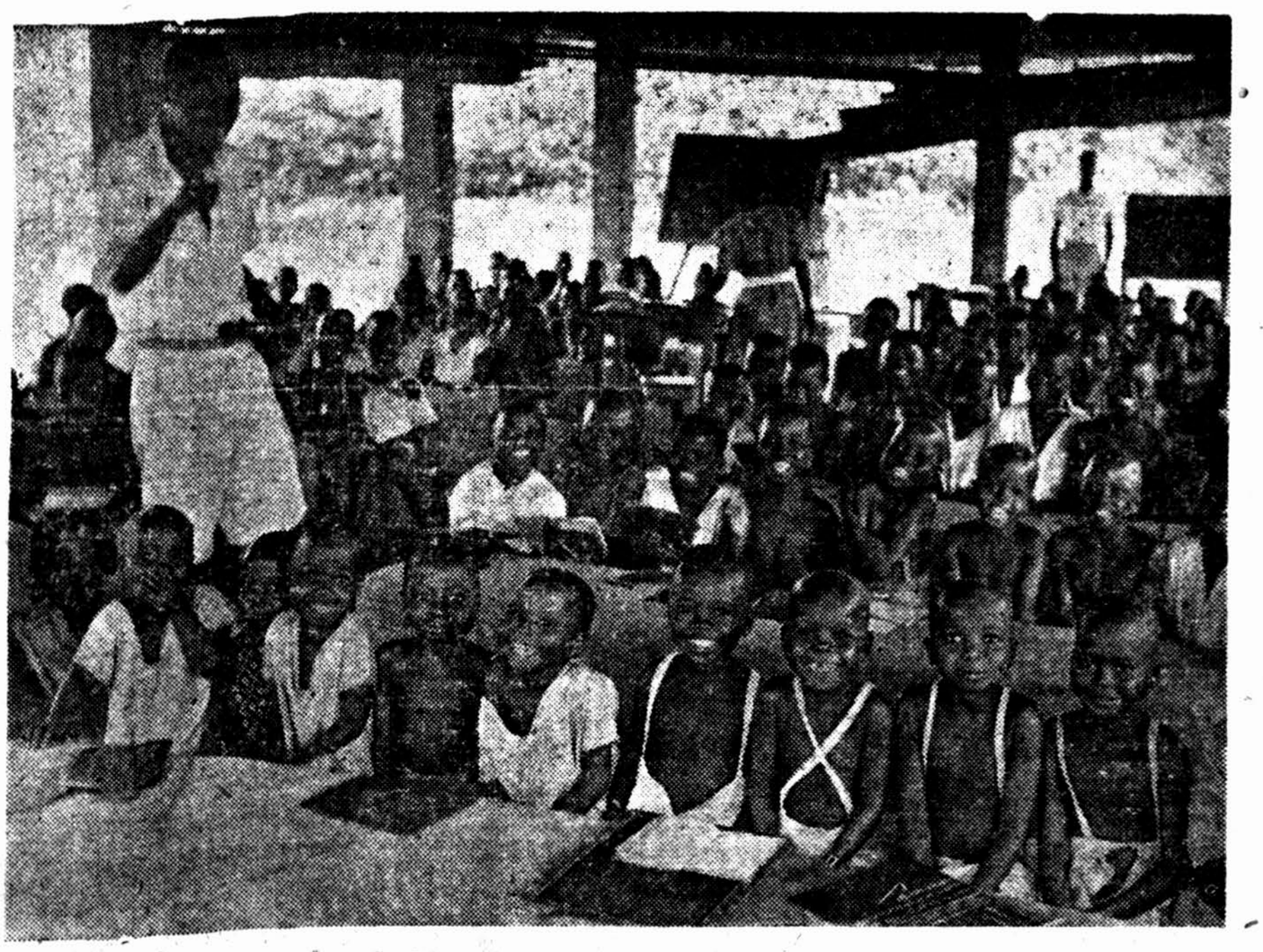
The story of Father Damien is known throughout the world, and nas become the symbol of the many who shared his fate. To-day we know that leprosy is nothing like so infectious (or so frequently fatal) as tuberculosis, and that ordinary hygienic precautions are nearly always sufficient to prevent healthy adults from catching the disease, even though they may be constantly in contact with it.

Modern Treatment

The traditional remedy for leprosy is chaulmoogra, or hydnrocarpus oil. This has been known and used for centuries. Taken by the mouth it is

A doctor lecturing to nurses

Writing a prescribed dose on a patient's body with chalk. This avoids errors and does away with the need of paper.



THE SETTLEMENT SCHOOL: Both children and teacher suffer from leprosy.

Successful Campaign In Nigeria

By MARJORIE VILLIERS

This accout of the campaign against leprosy will be read with particular interest in India where relief work has yet to reach nearly a million victims.

not potent, but when injected it gives good results in some cases. When, 70 years ago, the Norwegian Gerhard Armauer Hansen detected the leprosy germ, hopes were high that the discovery of a certain cure would come rapidly. But since then all attempts to cultivate the bacillus outside the human body have failed.

Recently, however, the new drugs promin and diasone have been found to be very effective, even in cases of the severe type. For leprosy takes two forms and many of the apparently contradictory statements concerning it arise from this fact. The milder type is, fortunately, the more widespread and cases of this kind can usually be cured if treated early enough; but until recently no permanent cure had been found for the severe form.

Clearing an area of leprosy is a complicated matter, the work of the native administration in the Owerri Province of Southern Nigeria illustrates this well. First a settlement for advanced cases, cripples and children was set up. Then a network of clinics was spread over the country for the treatment of out-patients.

Around these clinics surveys were carried out and, where these proved that there was a high incidence of the disease, model villages were carefully sited so that the more able-bodied patients could continue to work on their farms. Each settlement has a clinic, in which a nurse, often a cured leper and thus well qualified to give confidence to the patients, administers treatment.

Encouraging Results

An important psychological factor in achieving a cure lies in ensuring that the patients are given a chance of playing a useful part in their own community. In some settlements therefore they are called on to help in the care of other patients. For instance, at Itu in Nigeria, where 3,000 lepers are cared for, even the children are made to be useful: they are employed as temperature-takers at ninepence per week.

Another factor which helps in building up morale is that leper colonies are made to be as far as possible self-supporting, and many settlements are run on these lines. For example at Chazi in Tanganyika (East Africa) the lepers grow most of their own food; it is hoped that in time they will become entirely self-sufficient, and to share in agricultural profits. Here there is only one European who supervises treatment. Otherwise life is run and planned by the lepers through their Council of Elders. Across the world at Makongai, in Fiji, where lepers are nursed by Marist Sisters, the patients also provide most of their own food by fishing and working their gardens and plantations. In many settlements there are creches for babies.

Psychological Factor

So successful in fact has the policy been of restoring self-respect and a sense of normalcy to those who were once the most signal outcasts of society that the Ossimo Leper Settlement at Benin, Nigeria, is able to allow its inmates two weeks' leave annually. They visit their friends and show by sleeping apart and avoiding contact with children how they have learnt sensible precautions against infection. They often return with neighbours who had hitherto concealed their infection by the disease but who are now willing to participate in the beneficent treatment the settlement offers.

All leprosy work in the British Empire is co-ordinated through the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, which was founded in 1924 as a central authoritative advisory body able to give technical, educational and financial help where it is most needed.

In the fight against this terrible illness the ordinary citizens of Britain are also playing their individual part for between 1942 and 1946 well over £500,000 (Rs 66.55 Lakhs) raised by taxation, was granted under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act to assist in combating leprosy in such varied parts of the Commonwealth as Nigeria, the Gold Coast, Swaziland, St. Helena and the West Indies. Today we know that leprosy is a preventible disease and this knowledge sets a task before the British Colonial Administration in which it is determined to succeed.

Patients being tested for loss of feeling in the infected skin, a sign of leprosy.

A patient dances to the music provided by a band of youngsters at the Uzuakoli settlement.

A senior laboratory attendant examining the skin of patients to ascertain how numerous the lepra bacilli are in each case.

Pit-Boy To Labour Party Chairman

Mr. James Griffiths: A Workers' Man

★

The tenth son of a Welsh village blacksmith, 57-year-old James Griffiths, the new British Labour Party Chairman, is a man of the working people.

He went below in a South Wales Coalmine at the age of 13. With the teaching of a radical and revivalist father behind him, he joined the Independent Labour Party four years later, soon becoming the secretary of the local branch.

After the first World War he won a scholarship which brought him to Labour College in London on two years' course. By this time he was married and it was perhaps the hardest period of his career. But his wife helped by taking a job as a tea-shop waitress.

Back in South Wales again, he went down the mine but put in four nights weekly studying industrial history and economics. He wrote a book on coal, printed in English and Welsh.

In 1922, he became a fulltime agent for the Llanelly Labour Party and played a big part in winning three elections within three years. Twelve years later came his first big step up when he was elected President of the South Wales Miners' Federation. Two years more and Parliament welcomed him as M.P. for Llanelly.

In these short, tense years before World War II he travelled much abroad, meeting workers' leaders in many countries. In Danzig he saw the Nazis at worw.

One of his contributions to the war effort was a 20,000-mile speaking tour of the U.S.A. where he told American workers how Britain's workers were facing up to it.

Side by side with his interest in coal had grown up an interest in the problems of social insurance; and he made such a close study of this that the Prime Minister. Mr. Attlee, found no difficulty in deciding who should be the new Minister of National Insurance. If the way Griffiths piloted the cumbersome National Insurance Bill through Parliament early in 1946 is the criterion, he has made good.

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JAMES GRIFFITHS

Russians On The Road To Atomic Bomb

By Thomas R. Henry

Has Russia an atomic bomb? Can she make one?

The answers must necessarily be speculative—unless Secretary of Defence James Forrestal had specific confidential information when he told Congressional committees that the Soviet Union had the know—how but lacked industrial capacity to manufacture atomic bombs.

His assertion is still being debated, however, and notably by scientists in the field.

Now, production of an atomic bomb depends on two major factors: knowledge of the basic scientific principles involved, and industrial capacity.

As to the first, it is the consensus of scientists here, several of whom helped produce the first bomb, that there is a possible chance the Russians have gotten over the technical hurdles. Yet opinions vary quite widely—largely over the ability of Russian scientists.

One eminent physicist has been quoted as saying that if he had the job of making such a bomb, starting from scratch, he would prefer to have a team of Russian scientists and American engineers. Others however, have quite a low opinion of Russian capacities in the relatively new science of nuclear physics.

First, it is pointed out, at least 85 per cent of the "secret" was revealed when the first bomb was dropped. The celebrated Smythe report did little more than amplify details which anyone even superficially familiar with the subject would have suspected.

85 Per Cent Leakage

To a nuclear physicist anywhere, it was immediately apparent that some one of a quite limited number of ways must have been taken. It would not have been too difficult to have eliminated the less feasible techniques.

The outstanding physicists of Russia and their work up to the end of the war are fairly well-known here. First among them stands Dr. Peter Kapitza. English-trained, he is unquestionably one of the world's great physicists. But all his major work had been in the fields of extremely low temperatures and magnetism. There is no evidence from any of his publications that Kapitza has given any particular attention to the physics of the atomic nucleus. And it is not something which can be followed as a sideline.

Kapitza doubtless had a general familiarity with the subject, equal to that of an average physics professor in an American college. The same is true of Russia's next best known physicist, Professor Joffee. But he has had no special training and has done no notable work in nuclear reaction. In fact, Russia is not known to have had any particularly eminent man specializing in this field.

Russia has many very brilliant young physicists. But if there were no older men to train them—plus the apparent almost complete lack of essential laboratory equipment—it is highly doubtful if any of them were well versed at the end of the war in probably the most difficult, specialized field in all science. This is not denying that some of them may have made very rapid progress once they were started in the right direction.

Russia, it is known, took over some of Germany's best scientists after the war. These men were given very attractive offers to ensure their enthusiastic cooperation. But not one of them was among the prominent nuclear physicists of Germany. They had specialized in other lines. Their knowledge of the atomic nucleus was general rather than specific, and it would take them some time to become experts.

Russia, of course, became interested in atomic fission as soon as the first news of it came from Washington in January 1939. But neither here nor there was the possibility of an atomic bomb seen clearly. For some time there was no bar on complete publication of results in the United States and it is quite unlikely that there was any secrecy in Russia.

The Russian Theory

The Russian work—so far as is known from anything ublished—dealt entirely with developing means of separating the supposedly essential isotope of uranium, U.235, From ordinary uranium by means of the thermal diffusion process. This required getting uranium in the form of a gas, uranium fluoride, one of the most corrosive substances in existence. In this line their work was quite good, although they actually made no better progress than was being made in the United States.

This is the picture previous to Aug. 6, 1945. The idea that the Russians were keeping something back—or even if this were the case, anything that would have leaked out among nuclear physicists in the absence of very stringent secrecy provisions--is quite improbable.

There is every reason to believe that news of the atomic bomb was as much of a surprise to the Russians as to the rest of the world. There also can be little doubt that they started work immediately to learn the approximately 15 per cent of the necessary information which was necessary. A lot of time must have been spent in pure organization. in getting the right people to work on the right jobs. This is especially true in light of the known lack of nuclear physicists.

At least up to 1942 there was only one cyclotron in Russia. This was so poorly constructed and inefficient that even some Russians said it probably had been built as a joke. There is an unconfirmed report that the builder was "liquidated."

Now this last 15 per cent of the road, according to Washington phycists, had a lot of hurdles. There were none which could not be crossed by teams of competent nuclear physicists. But, unless there were a series of unbelivably fortunate accidents, all this would take time and several of the bombs were almost certain to turn out "duds."

In view of the techniques which probably would be followed, however, there is little probability of a serious accident, a premature explosion which could be detected on geiger counters and create shock waves in the earth which would be recorded by seismographs which would fill the atmosphere with radio active particles.

A Freak Accident

Admittedly a great deal might be accomplished in almost three years and the Russian scientific mind is quite brilliant.

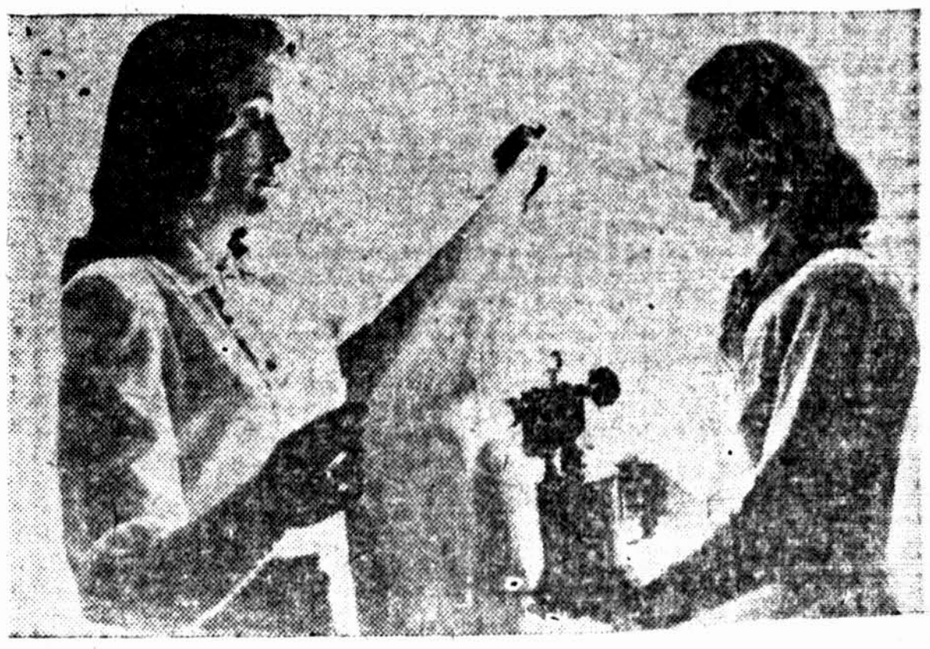
Perhaps they have something even better. This is very seriously doubted by Washington physicists, however, As one man put it: "The atomic bomb was a freak accident of the fission process. It is unbelievable that there could be two such accidents."

The picture of the essential know-how, aspect No. 1, thus stands that Russians were late in starting, started with an inadequate number of competent nuclear physicists, and were bound to make many mistakes before they got on the right road.

The second phase is that of engineering—actually producing bombs in quantity after the scientific principles were clear. This would have been a difficult but far from impossible job for Russian engineers It largely depends on how free a hand they have been given and how much money they have been allowed

It is generally agreed that if Russia has the scientific data necessary for building a bomb, its attainment is relatively recent. Nobody will say, however, that its possession is impossible or even highly improbable.

NEW ASBESTOS



A new asbestos paper, called "Ter Kasetex" is now used as insulation in high-temperature equipment Manufactured by General Electric Company's Pittsfield, this is made of nearly pure asbestos and some mineral substance such as clay, and will not burn.

SPLITTING OF GERMANY COMPLETE

Russians Ban Importation Of Western Zone Currency

BERLIN, June 19 (Reuter) : The Russians declared today—in a proclamation broadcast at midnight, German time—that the institution of separate currency reform by the Western Allies "completes the splitting of Germany".

Along with the proclamation they issued an order banning all rail and road "passenger" traffic and all pedestrian traffic from the west into the Russian zone and banned the importation of both the new and old Western zones currency.

The proclamation issued over the signature of Marshal Vassily Sokolosky, Russian Commander in Germany, said that "further measures will be taken as the situation demands".

Allied air traffic was not affected.

Rail and canal commercial traffic was affected by the order only in so far as stricter supervision of cargoes will be carried out.

Telephone service and mails were not affected.

The proclamation declaring the East-West split complete said, however, "the introduction of two currencies will mean that trade relations within the country will be destroyed.

Interzonal trade will become in practice trade between two separate states".

At noon, German time, today the German Peoples Congress executive body of the Communist-sponsored peoples Congress, generally regarded as the "Shadow Cabinet" of German Government in the Russian zone, will meet and a special meeting of the Berlin City Council has called for Monday.

Until the Russians announce their decision with regard to eastern zone currency no restrictions on movement between the various sectors of Berlin itself are expected since western currency reform does not include the four-power city.

One member of the German Economic Commission for the Russian zone which held a midnight meeting with Marshal Sokolovsky said that efforts would be made to continue trade traffic between east and west "to keep up the semblance of German unity.

The American, French and British monopolists in the western zones are supported in their policy of splitting Germany by the big German capitalist and the junkers who helped Fascism to power and prepared the second world war. Separate currency reform strengthens the political and economic position of these reactionaries and harms the working people.

SUCCESS OF REFORMS

British financial experts said that the success of the new German reforms will depend largely on two factors firstly a good and sufficient flow of Marshall aid goods and secondly the reformed taxation laws to be announced later.

They said that the new form of taxation may be so arranged that the poorer sections of the German community will feel the benefit. Unless this proves to be so, they added, the reform would appear to be about the most harshly mechanical of all the postwar European monetary reforms effected so far.

Despatches from Frankfurt said that Germany interest in the new money—the Deutsche mark—was intense that people were literally tearing the newspapers announcing the measure from each other's grips.

German taxidrivers on illegal journeys quickly bought all available newspapers around Frankfurt's main station and drove off to the outskirts offering them for one mark.

Discussion groups could be seen everywhere.

The black market was at a very lowebb. Blackmarketeers are in a good mood.

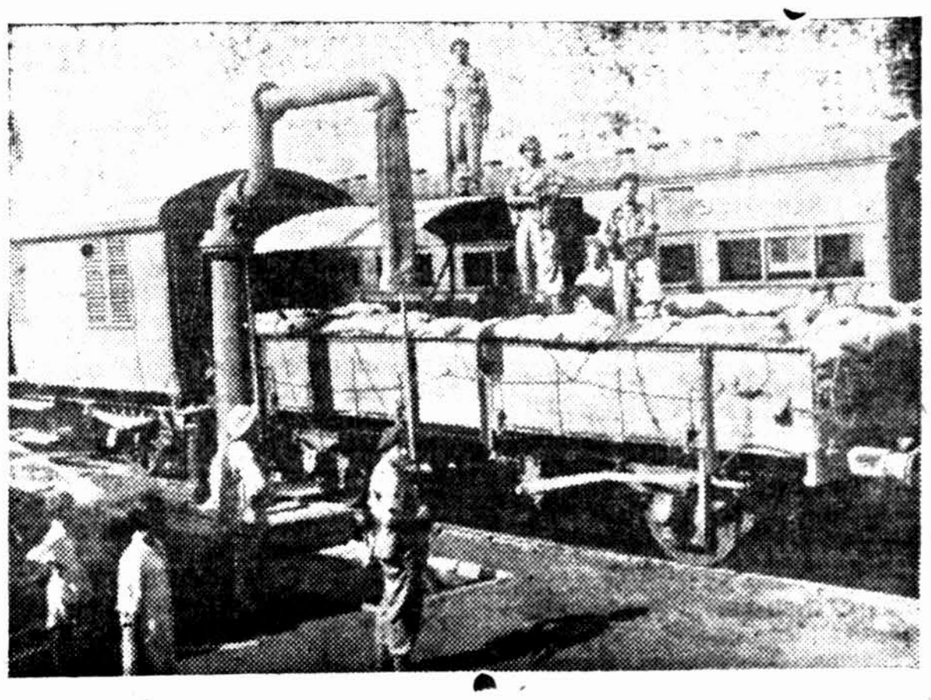
Asked to sell their goods they retorted "see us again on Sunday night".

A refusal issued last night by the Russians to attend a Kommandatura meeting today was interpreted by most observers as "the end of Four-Power administration in Berlin". British officials would not comment on the Russian decision, contained in a letter from Soviet Deputy Commandant Alexis Yelisarov to French General M Ganeval. In his special proclamation Marshal Sokolovsky stated: The separate currency reform in Western Germany is being carried out against the wishes and against the interests of the German people.

It is being carried out in the interests of the American, British and French monopolists. The separate currency reform completes the splitting of Germany.

It is a breach of the Potsdam decisions and the control mechanism for Germany which envisaged the treatment of Germany as an economic whole.

The western powers are trying to excuse themselves by claiming that it was impossible to agree on a four-power currency reform for the whole of Germany.



Trains running between Sholapur and Guntakal are being escorted by armed personnel now. Picture above shows the military on guard at a watering station.

SEGREGATION POLICY OF SOUTHERN STATES CHALLENGED

Three U. S. Negroes Seeking Post-Graduate Education File Suit Against Oklahoma 'Varsity

NORMAN, Oklahoma, June 19. (Reuter): A law suit that may alter the policy of Negro segregation in school in America's Southern State today confronted Oklahoma.

Three Negroes—a retired professor and two college women—have asked the district court here for orders admitting them to the graduate schools of the all—White University of Oklahoma.

They are Mr. G. W. McLaurin, Mrs. Mauderic Hancock-Wilson, and Miss Helen Maxine Holmes.

Mr. McLaurin wants to take a doctor's degree in schools administration, Mrs. Hancock-Wilson seeks a master's degress in social work, and Miss Holmes a master's degrees in commercial education.

The schools, restricted to White students, offers graduate work in 70 fields but there is no state school for Negroes in these subjects.

In filing the suit, the three Negroes used a new legal weapon that has caused concern to every Southern State in America since January.

This is the United States Supreme Court dicision in the case of Miss Ada Fisher, a 23-years old Negro honours graduate, that a state must offer Negro students "equal facilities" in graduate work.

The three Negroes tried to enrol at the university here after the courts decision, but were refused. Another Supreme Court decision may be needed to settle the matter once and for all.

LADY MOUNTBATTEN'S TRIBUTE TO U. C. R. W.

Nehru To Become Vice-President Of The Organisation

NEW DELHI, June 18 (API)—Presiding for the last time over the meeting of the United Council for Relief and Welfare held at Government House, Her Excellency Countess Mountbatten of Burma expressed her gratitude for the "unfailing co-operation given to her by every one."

The unique nature of the organisation of the U.C.R.W through which resources of so many national philanthropic and voluntary organisations had been co-ordinated and the close co-operation of Government departments and authorities have helped, she said, was to achieve maximum results

A high tribute to Lady Mountbatten was paid by Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Mr. S. K. Kripalani, Sardar Bahadur Balwant Singh Puri and other members who expressed their deep appreciation of her services not only towards the foundation of the United Council for Relief and Welfare but also for the work it had undertaken. In token of their appreciation, the Council invited Her Excellency to become its patron.

The general report on the various activities undertaken by the Council showed the magnificent work so far done by its workers and its constituent organisation numering 29. At the request of the East Punjab Government the Council has undertaken to open more industrial and occupation centres in refugee camps in addition to those already existing in Panipat, Karnal, Jullundur, Batala and Kurukshetra.

Winding up the proceedings, Lady Mountbatten praised the fine work and the spirit of the organisation and their workers.

Lady Mountbatten who extended her goods wishes for continued and increasing success in all their activities revealed that His Excellency Sri Rajagopalachari Governor General-designate had been invited to accept the Chairmanship of the Council in addition to being the President which office he will hold as Governor General.

It was also unanimously agreed that the Prime Minister of India be invited to become the Vice-President of the U.C.R.W. In whose work he has already given much encouragement and advice since its formation.

Release Ghaffar Khan Immediately

London Muslims Condemn Arrest

COVENTRY, Warwickshire, June 19 (Reuter): A crowded meeting here last night of the Indian Workers Association of Great Britain, attended largely by Muslim, unanimously passed a resolution demanding the immediate release of Khan Abdul Ghafar Khan, the "Frontier Gandhi"

Mr. C. A. Khan, President of the Association, said the arrest of the "Frontier Gandhi" had made Mr. Jinnah "a disgrace to Islam", every genuine Muslim ought to be ashamed for his arrest by "degenerate rulers of fascist Pakistan"

There was loud applause when Mr. Khan said Frontier Gandhi is a greater defender of Islam than Jinnah and his pseudo Mussalman hierlings"

Mr. Khan announced that a public meeting, under the auspices of the Indian Workers Association of London and the Indo-Pakistan Unity Front, would be held in London next week to demand the immidiate release of "the greatest of all Muslims in India, Khan Abdul Ghafar Khan".

Vandenberg Criticises Truman

WASHINGTON, June 19, (Reuter): Senator Arthur Vandenberg (Republican, Michigan), Chairman of the Senate Foreign Helations Committee, caustically criticised President Truman last night.

He described the president's recent tour of the country as a "self serving political vacation at a moment when the whole Government should be on the job in Washington".

It was the first time in the memory of Washington observers that Senator Vandenberg had referred to the president in such terms.

NAGPUR, June 19, (UPI): The C. P. Provincial Government has declared Chattisgarh Rajya Praja Parishad, with its headquarters at Raipur, and branches at Kairgarh, Dongargarh, and Baikunthpur as unlawful association as "constituting a danger to public security."

SECOND RUNWAY AT DUM DUM

Govt. Of India's Expansion Scheme

CALCUTTA, June 18 (A.P.I.) : The construction of a second runway at Dum Dum airport better and more spacious than the existing one—at a cost of Rs. 52 lakhs, will be shortly undertaken, by the Govt. of India. it is learnt here.

Capable of taking a load of 1,35,000 lbs the new runway is part of a scheme of expansion of the airport of Dum Dum now contemplated by the civil aviation directorate of the central Government. The development scheme when completed, will make Dum Dum an up to date international airport, which would meet the demands of the increasing world air traffic through Calcutta.

Other short-term plans for development of the airport include immediate erection of four hangars, better lighting standards and additions and alternations to the existing office buildings and staff quarters. Measures to meet the accommodation needs of the meteorological department will also be undertaken before long.

E. R. P. ON VERGE OF COLLAPSE

WASHINGTON, June 19 (Reuter)—The European recovery programme stood toay in mortal danger, with the possibility that Congress might adjourn tonight for the year without decisive action and the whole programme might die.

GRADY LEAVING ON TUESDAY

NEW DELHI, June 19 (A.P.I.) : Dr. Henry F. Grady, American Ambassador to India, will leave by air on Tuesday, June 22, for Washington for consultation, the American Embassy announced today.

He will travel by way of the Pacific. His plans are to return to New Delhi in about a month and then to go with Mrs. Grady to Athens where he will take up his new duties as American Ambassador to Greece.

During his absence from New Delhi, the American Embassy will be under the direction of the counsellor, Mr. Howard Donovan, who will act as Charge d'Affaires ad interim.

U. S. DOUBLES AERIAL STRENGTH IN EUROPE

WASHINGTON, June 18, (Reuter): The United States is doubling its fighter plane strength in Europe by shifting a unit of jet planes from Panama to Germany.

An Air Force spokesman said that transfer of the fighter wing should be viewed "as part of normal training policy to accustom crews of all United States Air Force planes to operation in any part of the world"

EUROPEAN DESTITUTES FOR U. S.

WASHINGTON, June 18, (Reuter): The House of Representatives today approved a compromise bill to let 205,000 homeless Europeans into the United States during the next two years.

The bill now goes to the Senate.

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Wanted scholarships (gift or loan) for four students, one Medical, one Physico Honours, and two in High School. up to a total of Rs. 8000 C. B. Rao, 49, Brahmin Extension, Coimbatore. (8960)

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PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of 1000 Nos Hamilton Type G. I. Sheet pole length 30' to 32' and working strength 500 Lbs. approximately are invited so as to reach the undersigned not later than 2 P.M. on 20.7.48. The poles should be complete with Caps and C. I. Anchors. Detailed specification and other information may be obtained from the Stores Officer, P.W.D. Electricity Branch, 2 Kudh Road, Jullundur City.

Tenders should be addressed to the Superintending Engineer II Circle P.W.D. Electricity Branch, 2 Kudh Road, Jullundur City. The tenders will be opened at 3 p.m. on 20-7-48 in presence of such tenderers as may wish to attend.

R. K. NAIR.
Superintending Engineer,
for Chief Engineer, East PB.,
P.W.D. Electricity Branch.
(238)

PUBLIC NOTICES

MADRAS & SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the posts of HARBOUR MASTER and DREDGING-MASTER-cum-CHIEF ENGINEER, Mormugao Harbour, from candidates possessing the qualifications mentioned below. The vacancies are permanent but the appointments will be on probation for a period of one year in the first instance.

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(ii) Ability to speak English, Portuguese and Hindusthani.
(iii) Knowledge of (a) Fire-fighting Precautions, (b) Maintenance of mooring gear, position, of buoys etc., and (c) Control of cranes.

AGE—Preferably below 40 years on 1.6.1948; may be relaxed in the case of Government servants.

SALARY—Rs. 700-25-1000, subject to revision in the light of the Government of India's decision on the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission. Higher initial pay may be granted in special cases.

DEARNESS ALLOWANCE—Will be paid as per the rules in force.

QUARTERS—Unfurnished quarters will be provided on which rent at 10 per cent of emoluments or the assessed rent, whichever is less, will be charged.

DREDGING MASTER-cum-CHIEF ENGINEER

ESSENTIAL QUALIFICATIONS—First Class Board of Trade Certificate and Navigation Certificate. Candidates not in possession of a Navigation Certificate or without experience in navigation are not debarred from applying but a candidate so selected will be required to qualify in Navigation.

DESIRABLE QUALIFICATIONS—Knowledge of Hindusthani.

AGE—Preferably between 30 and 40 years on 1.6.1948; may be relaxed in the case of Government servants.

SALARY—Rs. 750-850-950, subject to revision in the light of the Government of India's decision on the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission. Higher initial pay may be granted in special cases.

DEARNESS ALLOWANCE—Will be paid as per the rules in force.

QUARTERS—Unfurnished quarters will be provided on which rent at 10 per cent of emoluments or the assessed rent, whichever is less, will be charged

In either case applications should be accompanied by a copy of the candidate's birth certificate and certificates testifying to his good conduct and ability during a period of not less than three years immediately preceding the date of application. Full particulars of the technical certificates held and of previous experience are also required to be stated in the application, and candidates must be prepared to appear for a personal interview at Madras, if called upon to do so

Women are not eligible for these posts and Nationals of Portuguese India or other Portuguese citizens will be preferred.

Applications should be addressed to the General Manager, M. & S. M. Railway, Park Town, Madras 3, and the closing date for receipt of the same at Madras is 24th July 1948. (300)

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Maintain Peace And Mutual Trust

Rajagopalachari's Farewell Message To Bengal

CALCUTTA, June 18 (API)—"Take it from me, friends, Hindus and Mussalmans, men, women and children of Bengal, I leave my heart behind", said His Excellency Sri C. Rajagopalachari, Governor of West Bengal this evening when replying to an address of farewell presented to him by the Muslims of Calcutta.

"It is not a young heart", he said, "it is old in years but it is young in love all the same."

Mr. Rajagopalachari continued, "those who doubt the law of love preached by Gandhiji, our departed leader, dear to everyone of us, to whatever community or religion he may belong, the doctrine of conduct that he taught, please see how without any great effort and without any achievement I have succeeded in conquering the hearts of all the people assembled here". "Copy me and do not praise me", he said and added, "I have done nothing for the poor people of Calcutta or Bengal but they have appreciated my feelings towards them and they have poured their affection on me. Everyone of you can do and succeed as I have done."

Recalling the early days when he assumed office as Governor of West Bengal, His Excellency said that when he came to Calcutta on the 14th August 1947 and when he went round the city in the following few days, it was still vividly in his memory what desolation he saw wherever he went. "I vividly remember", he said, "the impression made on my mind at the sight of a vast city, broad streets out empty of human occupation. I saw blackened doors and windows, charred walls, empty shops, closed doors and not many walking on the roads.

Comparing the present day situation in Calcutta with that of 10 months ago, the Governor said he almost forgot that "when I now go round and see the streets full, the houses full and all the shops open and busy and everybody happy, cheerful and smiling back when I look at them."

Resuming his reply the Governor said, "it is true that we have seen peace and change in the atmosphere The man who was responsible for this change is gone from our midst." He remembered with what anxiety he read the daily reports from the police and other administrative authorities about incidents in Calcutta and he remembered the anxious conversations he had during the first few weeks with the police and military chiefs. When Gandhiji wanted to go to Delhi, he was anxious, but he had by then become fairly confident, and when Gandhiji went to Delhi and began to speak to the people there he felt that he had risen to the height of his glory and his eminence. "At the height of his glory Gandhiji disappeared from our midst", said the Governor feelingly

Thank God, the Governor continued that Bengal had continued to maintain the same peace and the same growing mutual trust as Gandhiji saw when he lived. The Governor did not want them for a moment to imagine that peace in Bengal was maintained by force either of the police or of the civil or military authorities". It is maintained by the good sense and mutual trust of the people of Bengal" he emphasised. "If you want peace, happiness—whether you are Hindu or Muslim, whether you are Marwari or Bengali, whether you are Jew or Parsi or Englishman—look not to Government but look after your hearts", the Governor said in conclusion.

Danish Expedition To Tibet And Afghanistan

WASHINGTON June 18, (U. P. A.): Prince Peter of Greece told a press conference today that he was buying cameras and equipment here for a Danish expedition to Tibet and Afghanistan.

He said he was meeting these expenses out of what he had earned in a United States lecture tour describing the purposes of the expedition

He said the project was an anthropological one and his particular job would be to study polyandry in Tibet. He said the Tibetans were firm believers in polyandry and consider it immoral for a wife to have only one husband or even to recognize the paternity of a child because that would show preference for one husband over another available.

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Jeth Shud 14 2004.
Muslim: Sabaan 12 1367.
Parsi: Deh 21 1317.
Sunrise 6-02 A.M., Sunset 19-19 P.M.
Hightide 11-46, 23-14, Lowtide 04.42, 17-48.

To-day's Engagements

REMOVAL OF ENGLISH: At 9-45 p.m. to-day (Sunday) All India Radio Bombay will broadcast a discussion in English on "The Removal of English from the Lower Classes of Secondary Schools." The participants will be Mr. K. G. Saiyidain, Educational Advisor to the Government of Bombay and Miss Rebecca Reuben, Principal of Ely Kadoori School. The programme can be heard on 244 and 61.48 metres.

SOCIALIST PARTY: A meeting of Kerala members, workers and sympathisers of the Socialist Party (India) will be held at 10 A.M. to-day (Sunday) at Podar College, Matunga, when Shri Ashok Mehta will speak.

WRITERS & ARTISTS ASSOCIATION: A meeting of the Contemporary Writers' and Artists' Association will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10 A.M. at Chetana, 34 Rampart Row, Anant Kaneker will read his play Shyada will recite his poetry, Sudhaker Dixit will read Hindi Poems.

RAM KRISHNA MISSION: Swami Sambudhananda will conduct a class on Bhagwat Gita in English at the Ramakrishna Mission Library Hall today (Sunday) at 9 A.M. The Swami will also conduct a class on the Gospel of Sri Ramakrishna in Hindi and English at the same place at 5-30 P.M.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain: Public lecture followed by Questions and Answers on Reincarnation and Heredity to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 P.M.

BHARATIYA VIDYA BHAVAN: Opening ceremony of the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan's Office at our newly occupied Bungalow, Chowpatty Road, Bombay, (adjoining the Bhavan's new building under construction) will be performed to-day (Sunday) at 5 P.M. by the President, Shri K. M. Munshi.

ARYA SAMAJ FORT: There will be a public lecture by Sjt. Hundraj Madnani of Sind to-day (Sunday) at 9 A.M. at the Samaj Mandir Fort..

BUDDHA DUTA SOCIETY: Buddha Duta Society will celebrate the Jetha purnima celebration to-day (Sunday) at 7 P.M. in commemoration of the first visitation to Ceylon of great Mahinda Thero, the son of Emperor Asoka to spread Buddhism. Mr. S. K. Patil will preside.

ART CONFERENCE: 3rd All-India Art Conference open session will be held at 3-30 P.M. at the Town Hall.

FRIENDS OF THE SOVIET UNION There will be a public meeting to-day at 6 P.M. at Podar College, Matunga, when Mr. Ramesh Sanghavi will speak on "Menace of Marshall Plan for Asia".

KELAVNI MANDAL: Vile-Parle Kelavni Mandal will present an address to the Mandal's outgoing president, Mr. Jagmohandas Kapadia today (Sunday) at 5-15 P.M. at the Mandal's High School premises, Dadabhai Road. Mr. Manu Subedar will preside.

RAMTIRTH YOGASHRAM: "Sri Vachnamrit" will be the subject of a lecture by Mr. Y. U. Joshi to-day (Sunday) at 10 A.M. at the Ashram's premises, 448, Sandhurst Road.

Textile Commissioners' Notice

The following Press Note has been issued:—

It has been brought to the notice of the Textile Commissioner that consignors in Bombay and Ahmedabad fill in the quantity to be despatched in figures only. This will not be admissible hereafter, consignors are required to mention the quantity sought to be moved in words as well as figures. Consignors should also mention the variety of cloth to be despatched to the various destinations.

Applications in triplicate for movement of non-wearable items of cloth and others requiring mere registration both from Bombay and Ahmedabad should be sent to Section CYC 11 of the Textile Commissioner's Office.

POLICE UNEARTH "MILITARY PETROL" RACKETEERING

Alleged Gang Of Pilferers Arrested

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Learning that a gang of military petrol pilferes were running a regular racket and selling large quantities of petrol stolen from military depots to civilians, at black-market rates. the Colaba Police with the aid of an army Field Security Officer, succeeded in apprehending the entire gang this morning.

The names of the suspects are Abdul Rehman, Govind K Kochayya, Pandu Satwaji. the latter two are military drivers belonging to the M.E.S. Garrison and Ramzan Umrad.

It was suspected that the gasoline smuggled out from the military depots by the two drivers was being cleared through Abdul Rehman and accordingly a close watch was kept at his residence, this morning.

Driver Kochayya, it is alleged took a 'jerry-can' filled with petrol from an army camp and drove in a jeep to the residence of Abdul Rehman, where he deposited it in the verandah. He was least aware that he was being observed by Field Security Officer Jamadar Sarwant Singh and a squad of the Colaba Police. These pursued the jeep, without being noticed.

As soon as the gasoline was disgorged from the jeep, both Abdul Rehman and Kochayya were placed under arrest and following information given by them the other members of the gang were taken into custody.

Abdul Rehman is stated to have made a clean breast of all the operations. The petrol which was put at his disposal by the two drivers, he is alleged to have stated, was supplied to civilians by him using as his salesman Ramzan Umrad.

All the accused were allowed bail by Mr. T. S Yyas, Presidency Magistrate Esplanade Court.

DOUBLE MURDER AT DADAR

Family Honour Seems To Be Cause Behind Crime

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Family honour appears to have been the motive for the cold-blooded murder last night, by stabbing, of two Pathan brothers, who were walking along Dadar Main Road, on their way to the B.E.S.T. Workshops, where they were employed as fitters.

The strange fact about the double murder, is that the man who is alleged to have sullied the family honour of the suspected assailants, was the brother of the murdered men and no harm came to him.

The murdered Pathans' youngest brother is learnt to have had a liaison with a certain married woman, and the murders were in the nature of a vendetta.

The men Amirullah Abdulla, and Jalalshah Abdulla, died before making a statement.

The assaitants are still at large.

MAD MAN DEFIES DEATH AND SAVES A LIFE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Hundreds of people peered into the sea at the Apollo Bunder yesterday evening wondering what object it was, that battling against the furious waves was making for the land at a terrific speed.

A pocket submarine? A fish? No one could say. And as the excitement grew on the shore, as each one tried to surmise and conjecture, the object seemed to make rapid advance and coming as close as thirty yards to its destination revealed itself as nothing else but a baby pigeon, who perhaps had gone on a swim against his mother's orders, and had reached further than his distance.

But thirty yards from the embankment was all he could come. No further. He was fagged and despite the attempts to only float he seemed to lose control. The waves rose and fell and nearly enveloped him, and despite the efforts of some boys to throw long ropes so that he may cling to them failed to elicit any response. The pigeon could not understand the noble intentions of those ashore!

At times it looked that the large and sympathetic onlookers had seen the cast of him. He disappeared under water for some seconds. But he came up soon again only to redouble the efforts of the young rescuers who wanted to save him at all costs.

But none dared to jump into the furious sea. The strapping Tarzans, the regular habituees of the Bunder, only watched. The women shrieked and goaded the men "to do something". But what?

....And then from nowhere jumped a man into the sea with his clothes on, and swimming towards the pigeon, now half-exhausted and half-dead, brought him safely to the shore.

Who was the man? Only when he himself sprawled on the ground as exhausted as the pigeon by his side, did the now enthusiastic crowd collected there realise that he was none other than a mad man, who was a regular 'pest' of the place and whom they had so many times kicked and abused.

A hero? yes, he was yesterday. But today, he will once again be the same old madman. One present at the place could not help shouting "what is the use of same men, if they are cowards".

Radio

BOMBAY, Sunday.
(244 metres (1,231 kc/s.))

7-30 a.m. Mohammad Rafi (Geet), 7-40 News in M., 7-50 News in G., 8-0 News in E., 8-15 News in H., 8-30 K. R. Jadhav (Shahnai), 8-45 Mohammad Rafi (Ghazal), 9-0 Dharamshi Ji Nangiani (Gujarati Geeto), 9-15 Wamanrao Sadolikar (Vocal Music), 11-0 Naye Fihnose, 11-30 "Indu Kale, Sarala Bhole (A adapted version of the famous novel by the late Waman Malhar Joshi), 12-0 p.m. Vub Sound News, 12-15 Wamanrao Sadolikar (Vocal Music), 12-45 News in M., 12-50 News in G., 12-55 Susheela Tambe (Vocal Music), 1-25 News in H., 1-30 News in E., 1-40 A Beethoven Programme, 4-20 Wamanrao Sadolikar (Vocal Music), 4-45 Purandardas Bhajan, K. R. Jadhav (Shahnai), 5-15 Gammat Jammat (A programme in Marathi for Children), 5-45 News in K., 6-0 News in E., 6-10 News in H., 6-15 S. B. Mane (Vocal Music), 7-0 Dharamshi Ji Nangiani (Gujarati Geeto), 7-10 Local Announcements and weather Report, 7-15 Barkat Alikhan (Geet), 8-0 News in M., 8-15 News in G., 8-30 Lord Mountbatten's farewell broadcast (Delhi relay), 9-0 News in E., 9-15 News in H., 9-30 BBC News relay, 9-40 Air Orchestra, 10-0 Third Studio Concert, 10-25 Muriel Henschen, 10-40 Egidio Verga.

VARIATIONS
(41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s.))

7-40 a.m. Vividh Vadya, 5-45 p.m. Thumri, 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners,
(61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s.)))

8-0 p.m. S. B. Mane (Vocal Music), 9-0 Y. S. Mirashi, 10-0 Susheela Tembe 10-30 Y. S. Mirashi.

Permit For Piece-Goods Movement

A press note from the Textile Commissioner says:

Applications for the movement of piecegoods only to Orissa, Central India States, South Zone including Mysore, Travancore and Cochin, and Bombay Surplus Area will be received by the Transport Section of the Textile Commissioner's Office on Monday, June 21, and Tuesday, June 22, between the hours of 10 and 12

HOME GUARDS FOR ASSAM

SHILLONG, June 19, (API): Eighteen training centres for Home Guards have been started in Assam. Altogether 2,532 Home Guards and officers have either been trained or are under training. After the first stage of training is completed, steps will be taken for providing training in arms, when rifles are available for the purpose.

A Government Press Note issued today explained in detail the duties assingned to Home Guards and asked the public to extend all manner of help and co-operation so that the police force aided by Home Guards may be in a better position to maintain law and order in the province.

Smti. Rajamatangi, daughter of Mr. M. S. M. Sharma, former Managing Editor of the "Daily Gazette", Karachi and ..Mr. M. Kalyanaraman, son of Mr. R. Mahalinga Iyer, Advocate, Madura were recently married at Pudukkotta. The couple were the recipients of messages of goodwill from prominent leaders.

WEATHER

WEATHER SUMMARY

POONA, June 19, (A.P.I): The following is the weather summary for the Saturday the 19th June 1948:—

The monsoon has been vigorous in Assam and Eastern Pakistan where widespread and locally very heavy rain has fallen. Rainfall has also been widespread in the South Konkan and Malabar and local in West Bengal, Chota Nagpur, the North Konkan and Mysore. A few falls of rain are also reported from Orissa, the central parts of the country, from the Bombay Deccan, East Rajputana and South-East Madras.

Day temperatures continued markedly above normal over the region from the East Punjab to the East United Provinces.

FORECAST UNTIL THE 20TH EVENING: The monsoon will strengthen in Malabar and the South Konkan and continue vigorous in Assam and Eastern Pakistan. Rainfall will be widespread in Assam, Eastern Pakistan, the South Konkan and Malabar, and occur locally in West Bengal, East Central India, the North Konkan and Mysore. A few falls of rain are also likely in Bihar, Chota Nagpur, Orissa, the North Central Provinces, Berar, near the Simla Hills, in the Southern Districts of the East United Provinces, in North-West Hyderabad, the Bombay Deccan and South-East Madras. Dust-raising winds are likely in Rajputana, South-East Punjab and the adjoining parts of the West United Provinces.

Day temperatures may fall slightly in the United Provinces.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING:—Locally very heavy rain will continue in Assam and Eastern Pakistan and locally heavy rain will occur in Malabar and South Konkan during the next 48 hours.

WEATHER CHART

POONA, June 19, (A.P.I.): The following is the weather-chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches, during the past 24 hours from 1st June 1948, and departure from normal recorded at 08-00 hours (I.S.T.) on 19th June 1948:—

Ahmedabad 100 84 0 0.6 minus 1.3, Allahabad 113 92 00 minus 1.5, Bangalore 83 66 0 3.8 plus 1.6, Baroda 99 83 0 0.7, Bhopal 91 73 0 3.1 plus 0.6, Bhuj 98 82 0 0 minus 0.5, BOMBAY 88 79 T 7.3 minus 3.3, Calcutta 89 77 0.1 4.4 minus 1.9, Calicut 81 73 0.7 27.1 plus 4.0, Cawnpore 115 90 0 0 minus 1.3, Colombo 84 76 0 5.9 minus 0.9, Delhi 112 88 0 0.1 minus 0.9, Hyderabad (Dn.) nil, Indore nil, Jacobabad 112 83 0 1.6 plus 1.5, Jubbulpore 101 83 0 2.6 plus 0.1, Karachi nil, Lahore 113 87 0 1.3 plus 0.8, Lucknow nil, Madras 102 84 0 0.2 minus 1.1, Mysore 82 68 0.4 2.7 plus 0.7, Nagpur 101 83 0 0.3 minus 4.5, Patna 103 82 0 0 minus 2.8, Peshawar nil, Poona 89 75 0 4.4 plus 1.4, Quetta nil, Shillong 66 60 5.0 19.0 plus 6.4, Simla 83 64 0 0.7 minus 1.2, Srinagar nil, Surat 91 82 0 0.6 minus 2.9.

W. Bengal's Choice For Consembly

CALCUTTA, June 19, (API): Mr. Prabhudayal Himmatsing and Mr. Ari Bahadur Gurung were declared elected to the Indian Constituent Assembly today from the West Bengal General seats. The vacancies were caused by the deaths of Mr. D. P. Khaitan and Mr. Dambad Singh Gurung. Both elections were unconsted.

BATTLE OF STRATEGIC ZOJILA PASS

Indian Army Pickets Beat Off Three Attacks By Raiders

SRINAGAR, June 18, (API): Three attacks by a party or raiders armed with two medium machine-guns and three light machine-guns were beaten off today by Indian Army pickets situated 80 miles beyond Srinagar and guarding the strategic Zojila Pass from snow-covered mountain ranges 15,000 to 17,000 ft. above sea level.

The enemy launched his first attack a 7 a.m. and by 1 p.m. three attacks had been repulsed although the enemy was still firing from a long range. Details of the engagement which took place at Matyan beyond the Pass and any further devedopments are awaited.

Zojila itself is 11,580 ft. above sea level and is about 70 miles from Srinagar 'via' the famed beauty spot of Sonamarg. This is the first engagement in this sector since the enemy was repulsed on May 23 near Machhoi, six miles beyond Zojila, by Patiala troops. In the engagement the enemy strength was 200 men, armed with two MMGS, two IMGS and two 2-inch mortars.

WHAT CAPTURED DIARY REVEALED

When the Patialas after a bitter fight took a feature two miles beyond Machhoi, the enemy abandoned 21 bodies, 2,785 rounds of ammunition, two rifles and blankets. A captured diary showed that the raiders had started from Chilam Chauki, on tne junction of two tracks-one along the Kishenganga and the other leading to Kargil.

Since May 23 the enemy gave us no trouble till today and our patrols have been active.

OUR TROOPS IN SNOW

Although most of our troops have never been in snow befire, they are reacting very favourably to the extreme climate. Our men are issued with winter clothing and with goggles to protect their eyes against the glare of snow during day-time. It is a difficult four-hour climb to some of their positions and firewood has to be brought to the top along with their rations. Despite these difficulties, troops with a better morale will be hard to find.

Thickly-wooded as well as bare and rugged snow-clad peaks, a roaring, foaming mountain stream and beautiful waterfalls, green valleys and ravines combine to make the supply route one of the most picturesque even in Kashmir. But landslides are a constant menace. The worst one occurred near Baltal, nine miles beyond Sonamarg, in March last, when a number of coolies and horses were killed.

DELHI FAREWELL TO MOUNTBATTEN

The New Delhi Municipal Committee presented a farewell address to His Excellency Earl Mountbatten during a ceremony which took place at the Government House on Wednesday Picture shows Sir Arthur Dean, (Chairman, New Delhi Municipal Com mittee), presenting the casket containing the address to His Excellency.

Buoyant At Sixty

Raman To Work In His Own Research Institute

BANGALORE, June 18, (A.P.I.): Sir C. V. Raman the well-known scientist speaking at a reception here in his honour referred to his recent two-month visit to France and England and said his "remarkable experience" has made him realise the importance of Indian independence.

He said he had visited England twice or thrice before but his feelings were quite different this time. When Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon. India's High Commissioner in London kept on asking him when he would go over to England he was a little annoyed. He was too busy in France with all the great men of science there, but when he actually crossed over to London he realised that he had been mistaken. He was given a great reception which made him feel that he was the representative of a great nation.

Sir C. V. Raman who is leaving the Indian institute of Science soon to begin work in his own research institute in Bangalore stated amidst cheers that at sixty he felt the buoyancy of youth in starting his career afresh in his new institute which, he hoped to make not only a centre of scientific research but also of cultural activity.'

INDO-EGYPTIAN TRADE PACT

Negotiations Begin

CAIRO, June 19 (Reuter): Negotiations for a trade and barter agreement between India and Egypt opened here this morning.

An Indian trade delegation, led by Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai, seeks to exchange Indian jute, tobacco and oil seeds for Egyptian cotton.

In the first part of the year India became Egypt's second or third largest importer

Chinese Communists To Be Deported From Siam

BANGKOK, June 19, (Reuter): Fifty-six Chinese Communists and secret society leaders, arrested this week by Siamese police, will be deported immediately, it was officially learned here today.

BRUSSELS, June 19, (Reuter)—Calls for a Belgian general strike on Monday will be considered here tomorrow at the National Congress of the General Federation of Labour.

"SAVOURS OF JINNAHISM"

Dr. Pattabhi On Breakdown Of Hyderabad Parleys

MADRAS, June 18 (A.P.I.): Dr. Pattabhi Sitharamayya, Member of the Congress Working Committee, in a statement on the breakdown of the Hyderabad talks says:—

"The most annoying aspect of these talks is that they have all along savoured of 'Jinnahism'—start talking, push bargaining commit the opponent to concession or two, invoke the intercession of the principals and break the negotiations altogether, then wait a while, press intermediaries into service, to wit Monckton and Mountbatten, pursue talks, gain another point or two repeat the previous strategy, break and pause. This alternative current of 'break and make', has committed the Union Government to concession after concession,—a treaty in the place of accession, an ordinary by the Nizam in the place of legislation by the state legislature regarding central subjects sixty percent representation of the majority of 88.5 per cent of the population as against 40 for 11.5. Yet nothing has materialised except that our surrender stands.

We are not a little disturbed by the Prime Minister's declaration that his offer stands. Surely, we cannot allow an offer to stand, while the other party is making war preparations in fearce intensity. And whether the offer includes parity or not is not clear.

"It is worthwhile to stand forewarned and learn the lesson from what has happened after the partition of India. What was willingly agreed to was unwillingly taken and what was withheld was sought to be forced by a programme of violence.

"The same fate stares us in the face in these talks. Whether it be parity or 60/40, the task remains when once the interim Government starts functioning in the state, pogroms will follow in its wake, until another concession will be wrung out from the majority community and parity becomes established at the point of sword—parity in legislature, parity in services and parity in ministries, parity everywhere except in justice.

"Let us not count upon the strength or the skill of the Constituent Assembly of the state. We have seen enough of both at the Centre under the Congress. Lessons of yesterday, with which history is replete, would be in vain, if they did not help us in shaping the politics of tomorrow, which, fluid as it may still be, is past concealing into crude moulds and once that is done there is no machine that can shape or plane the crooked castings that emerge into the world of constitutions and government."

DR. KATJU ARRIVES IN CALCUTTA

Rajaji's Parting Message Of Cheer And Hope For Bengalis

CALCUTTA, June 19 (A.P.I.): Dr. Kailash Nath Katju, Governor-designate of West Bengal, arrived in Calcutta by air this afternoon from Cuttack.

He was received at Dum Dum air port by His Excellency Mr. Rajagopalachari, the Premier, Dr. B. C. Roy and other Ministers of West Bengal Cabinet, and high-ranking civil and military officials.

Mr. Rajagopalachari introduced the Ministers and officials to the Governor-designate. After inspecting a guard of honour presented at the aerodrome by the 3/3rd Gurkha Regiment, Dr. Katju drove to Government House.

RAJAJI'S MESSAGE

His Excellency Chakravarty Rajagopalachari gave the following message to the people of Bengal from the Calcutta centre of All India Radio at 8-45 P.M. today.

"Sons and daughters of Bengal,

It is a sad thing to part where love united so happily. But are we parting?. Even officially, I shall continue in Bengal which is included in India. Distance cannot put your affection out of my mind. I know I shall not be in intimate contact with you as I have been these ten months. But if I have understood you aright, you will not forget me. I am sure you will think and do always as if I were still very near you. May I never hear anything unpleasant or sad about you. May God continue to look after you. Keep your hearts sweet and pure so that he may dwell therein."

Pakistan Dangerous For Pathans

Afghan Sardars Condemn Ghaffar Khan's Arrest

POONA, June 19, (A.P.I.): The four Afghan Sardars, Sardar Hafizullah Khan Sardar Inayatullah Kahan, Sardar Habibullah Khan and Syed Mohammad Yakub Khan, who are in Poona have issued a statement condemning the arrest and imprisonment of Khan Abdul Ghakar Khan.

They say that it was a shameful thing on the part of the Pakistan, a Muslim state, to have arrested a Muslim leader, who has been fighting for the independence of his nations people namely, the Pathans.

In conclusion they appeal to the Pathans to follow their big leader in his efforts to achieve the "cherished goal of Pathanistan" "If you do not follow", they add "it is dangerous for you people politically and religiously. Pakistan is a dangerous Government for Pathans".

PARLIAMENTARY BODIES FOR SUDAN

Ordinance Issued: A Step Towards Self-Government

KHARTOUM, June 19, (Reuter): The Sudan Government Gazette today promulgated an Ordinance establishing an Executive Council and Legislative Assembly for the Sudan "in accordance with the Government's determination to do everything possible to help the Sndanese towards self Government."

The Sudan is under Anglo-Egyptian rules.

Egypt last February rejected a draft plan for the Sudan drawn up by the Sudan Administration and agreed to by Britain.

This plan proposed closer association of the Sudanese with the Central Government as a step towards self-Government.

The Egyptians, under their rallying cry of "unity of the Nile Valley," have maintained that the Sudan should come under the jurisdiction of the Egyptian Crown.

Britain, on the other hand, has maintained that the Sudanese are not yet ready for complete self-Government and that when they eventually do govern themselves whether or not they wish to associated with Britain or Egypt.

Farewell To India

Lady Mountbatten's Broadcast

NEW DELHI, June 19 (A.P.I.) "Although in a physical sense my husband, Pamela and I will be leaving India so soon, we shall always be with you in spirit and I think you know that you will have our affection, our gratitude and our prayers at all times," observed Her Excellency Countess Mountbatten in a farewell broadcast from All India Radio tonight.

Her Excellency said: "From the moment I arrived, I was touched at the generosity of spirit and the warmth of sympathy and understanding shown to me, and at the confidence and trust which each one of you so quickly extended. You accepted me, and my husband and my daughter as your friends and colleagues and we felt grateful and humble beyond words.

"It has been a true privilege to serve India and to work side by side with so many of you in these recent testing times.

THROUGH THICK AND THIN

"I have felt proud to share your joys and sorrows, your hopes and your disappointments, and I have valued above all else the fact that you have looked on me as one of you. I have joined you in moments of supreme achievement and happiness and rejoiced with you at India's long-awaited freedom and independenve and at the great things she has already accomplished.

"I have been with you also at the moment of the nation's greatest calamity when Gandhiji's tragic death numbed the whole country and the entire world and I felt cast down and saddened like each one of you.

"I have seen also much suffering and a scale of tragedy unparalleled except possibly in a state of war. Evil things have happened and at times a temporary madness had prevailed. But these things have not been because of the will of the people but as a result of circumstances and inevitable upheavals.

"During all these times I have marvelled at your courage, your devotion to duty and your fortitude in the face of untold misery and beset by obstacles and difficulties which, I thought, would have daunted even the bravest.

FREEDOM'S OBLIGATIONS

It is obvious that freedom confers immense obligations no less than privileges, and a Himalayan task faces the new India in building up her medical, nursing, educational and social structure.

"An early revolution in health, eduation, housing and general standard or living is vital if the Indian people are to benefit from their newly-won independence. Your magnificent leader and his colleagues are fully conscious of this and are ceaselessly struggling to that end."

"I am grateful to you and to India for so many things—for your example of high courage, selfless devotion and true service—for giving me glimpses of your glorious heritage of culture—for your natural courtesy and hospitality and the wonderous beauty of your country and the spirit and bearing of your people.

"At this moment you stand between the past and the future, beseth of course by problems and even perils on a gigantic scale—but so does the whole world. You face all manner of them but here in India I know there will be no lack of faith of unity of purpose in your determination to overcome everything that stands in the way of justice and progress.

"AU REVOIR"

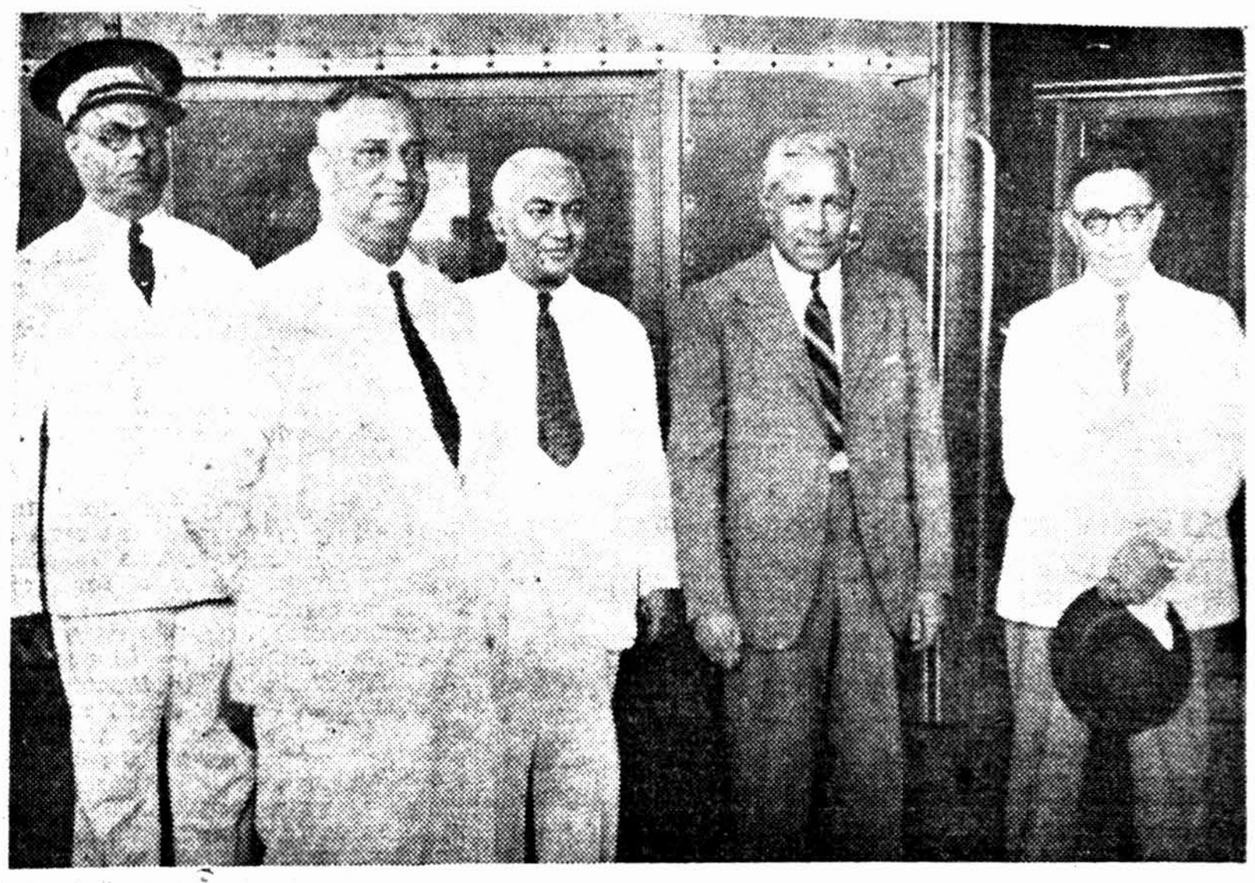
"The close links of comradeship that have been forged between us are such that can never be broken, and I know it is nievitable that I shall return. So this is not farewell but "au revoir."

Asaf Ali In Bhubaneswar

CUTTACK, June 19 (A.P.I.): Mr. Asaf Ali, Governor-designate of Orissa arrived at Bhubaneswar by air from Delhi at 12-30 this afternoon. He was received by the out-going Governor, Dr. Kailash Nath Katju, the Premier, Mr. Harekrishna Mahatab and his colleagues. Mr. Lal Mohan Patnaik Speaker of the Orissa Assembly and high-ranking officials and non-officials.

Mr. Asaf Ali arrived in Cuttack from Bhubaneswar by special train at 3-20 p.m. and motored to Government House. He will be sworn in as Gover nor of the province on June 21. Dr. Katju, Governor-designate of West Bengal, left Bhubaneswar by air for Calcutta at 2 P.M.

DR. JOHN MATTHAI IN BOMBAY



SECOND FROM LEFT: Mr. Va sist of the G.I.P. Railway, Mr. Sen of the B.B. & C.I. Railway, Dr. John Matthai, Minister for Railways and Trans port, Government of India, and Mr. K. C. Bakhale, Chief Commissioner of Railways.

GOVERNMENT TO AMELIORATE CONDITION OF 'GUMASTAS'

Nanda's Assurance At Bombay Parishad: Capitalists' Mentality Criticised

BOMBAY, Saturday.

An assurance that the Bombay Government would do all that lay in its power to ameliorate the lot of the "gumastas" was given by Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Labour Minister, while declaring open the "Samasta Kapad Bazar Gumasta Parishad" at Govind Chowk, Mulji Jetha Market, Bombay, on Saturday afternoon

Mr. Shantilal Shah, M.L.C., presided.

Mr. Nanda recalled a similar contact with the "gumastas" ten years ago and said much had happened since then. Ten years were enough to change the face of a country inscrutably. In India during this decade momentous events had taken place. India had attained independance but its joys were cut short by the multitude of disheartening and at times heart-rending events that had occurred.

The war had left the country steeped in poverty and consequent misery and an inflated economy had made matters still worse.

MERCANTILE MORALITY.

If controls were imposed a hue and cry was raised against them and when there was decontrol mercantile morality did not justify it, he said.

Mr Nanda defined the evils that had beset the country as a sequel to partition, internal squabbles and the communal holocausts which had left as their legacy the problem of the lakhs of refugees who had to be rehabilitated and fed

He deplored that capitalists and factory-owners never gave a thought to the sufferings of those under them. It was a sad state of affairs that profit motive was the dominating factor.

LOT OF "HALIS".

He pointed out to the "gumastas" that their plight was no worse than that of crores of other people in the country. He drew a pathetic picture of the conditions of a "Hali" family which he recently visited in Surat—a picture that would bring tears to anyone's eyes. "You have told me that you don't get square meals" the Minister remarked but what about the plight of these miserable wretches, he asked.

INCREASED PRODUCTION.

Advising them how to better their lot, he said that only increased production would make it possible for everyone to get enough.

Towards this end it was the duty of every Indian to put his shoulder to the wheel, for on increased production alone depended the welfare of the country.

The Minister explained how the Report of the Congress Economic Committee tried to balance the disparity between fabulous and meagre incomes by fixing the minimum in a city at Rs. 100 and the maximum not to exceed Rs. 2,000.

Finally he told them that the more they were united and organised the more effectively they could present their demands.

He also appealed their employers to give them every facility to be organised which was their intrinsic right and would result in mutual benefit.

MR. SHAH'S VIEWS.

Mr. Shantilal Shah in the course of his presidential address observed that the minimum remuneration a "gumasta" should receive should not be less than Rs. 40 or 45 a month. They should be entitled to at least 14 days' leave annually. They should also receive the benefits of a Provident Fund and Gratuity and a fair dearness allowance.

Mr. Kameshwar Vyas, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in welcoming the Minister catalogued the grievances of the "gumastas" and prayed for their immediate redressal.

GANDHI MEMORIAL STAMPS

NEW DELHI, June 19, (A.P.I.): It is learnt that over three crores of Gandhi Memorial stamps will be printed and issued. They will be put on sale on the occasion of the first anniversary of the Indian Independence Day.

The three lower values, viz., one and half annas, three and half annas and twelve annas, will have the same portrait of Mahatma Gandhi, while a different portrait will be used for the double coloured rupees ten stamp. The one and half annas stamp will be in sepia brown, the three and half annas in bluish purple and the twelve annas in dark green.

Five million one and half annas stamps have already reached India. They have the words "Bapc" in Hindi and Urdu script on top left and right and "India Postage" on bottom panel. Above the panel appear the words "Mahatma Gandhi" and "2, October 1869—30 Jan. 1948" and the denomination.

The stamps, which have been printed in Switzerland by photogravure process, are keenly awaited by philatelists and the general public.

Coroner's Jury Justifies Police Firing

ECHO OF MEETING OF JANUARY 20 AT KAMGAR MAIDAN

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict this evening that the Police firing on January 20 at Kamgar Maidan was justified. On that day when Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was addressing a meeting there, a certain section of the audience rushed towards the dais and caused confusion. In the violence resulting from the melee, a Police officer opened fire as a result of which, Hira Narayan, a peon of the Textile Commissioner's office was shot, and removed to the hospital where he subsequently died. The Jury added a rider that on the evidence before them they were not in the position to state who had fired that fatal shot.

Summing up the arguments, Mr. S. B. Vagal, Police Prosecutor said that the question before the Jury was whether the firing was justified and as to who fired the shot He pointed ou tthat under the amended Bombay City Police Act, the Police were armed with wide powers to take action to conrol "illegal" crowds which were actually violent or likely to be violent. From the evidence, he stated, it was clear that there was a great deal of confusion and a certain section of the audience rushed towards the dais where Sardar Patel was sitting. Some members of the public had also indulged in violence. He referred to the evidence of Dy. Inspector Rane who said that he opened fire to save Dy. Commissioner Nagarwalla who was attacked by the mob.

The Police Prosecutor pointed out that there were three versions of the case. According to the defence witnesses, a tall fair looking man, probably Mr. Nagarwalla was the person who fired the shot Dep. Insp. Rane on the other had stated that he fired the shot. The third version was the last statement of the deceased, which said that a tall man wearing dhoti, shirt and a cap was responsible for the shot.

Mr. R D. Patel, defence counsel for the relations of the deceased said he did not believe the evidence of Dy. Inspector Rane. He argued that Mr. Rane was screening his superior officer. "It is a question of saving the prestige of the Government and the Police Department", he said.

The defence advocate stated that he did not say the Police were not armed with wide powers. But, he contended that they were circumscribed by the circumstances and facts of the case. "Firing is a serious matter. The police could have used lathis or tear gas to quell the 'rowdy elements. In view of the circumstances, the firing was unwarranted,' he held.

Earlier, Shetty, then a peon in the Textile Commissioner's office who was near the deceased when the shot was fired, narrated that he saw a tall fair man coming towards them and asked them to go back. He then saw him firing a shot at the deceased who was on his left side. The deceased fell down. Later, witness said, he learnt that the man was Nagarwalla.

S. N. Biswas an employee of the Textile Commissioner's office and B. N. Raddy a technical assistant in the Textile Commissioner's office were also examined.

Indian Muslims Urge Nizam To Sign Draft Agreement

"STATE'S DESTINY IS LINKED WITH INDIA"

Sir Sultan Ahmed And Others Commend Delhi's "Democratic Stand"

NEW DELHI, June 19. (API): An appeal to the Nizam of Hyderabad to consider the good of the country as a whole and to accept the invitation of the Prime Minister of India to even now agree to the draft agreement, is made by eight prominent Muslims of India in a joint statement.

The statement is signed by Sir Sultan Ahmad, Nawab Ismail Khan, Mr. Hussain Imam, Mr. Molan Jamal Man, Mr. Mohammad Jan, Moulana Habib-ur-Rehman, Nawab Halim Jung, and Nawab Jamshed Ali Khan Bagpat.

TEXT OF STATEMENT

The statement says: "In the interest of a peaceful settlement between the Indian Union and Hyderabad State we sought permission of the Nizam of Hyderabad to wait upon him and to place our views before His Exalted Highness who has replied that while he appreciated our friendly sentiments he does not consider it necessary for us to see him as his Government have been doing their best to reach a peaceful settlement with India for the good of all concerned. We deeply regret this decision of His Exalted Highness just as we consider it most unfortunate that the recent negotiation did not bring about a settlement between the Indian Union and Hyderabad State.

INDIA GOVERNMENT'S LIBERAL OFFER

We have studied very carefully the draft agreement and congratulate the Government of India on the liberal and democratic stand taken by them and to have gone to the farthest possible limit in arriving at a reasonable and peaceful solution.

In the communique issued by the Nizam's Government on the failure of the talks we regret to notice the much desired spirit of compromise, indeed the very desire to reach a settlement seems to be absent. The only helpful sign is that the Nizam's Government have expressed a desire to continue the talks, and in view of this we most earnestly urge His Exalted Highness to consider the good of the country as a whole and to accept the invitation of the Prime Minister of India to even now agree to the draft agreement.

We are confident that we voice the United feelings of Indian Muslims when we say that Hyderabad's destiny is inseparably linked with India and Hyderabad Muslims should accept the democratic solution offered by the Indian Union and thereby ensure for Hyderabad State the position of an equal partner of the Indian Union."

Plea For "Third Bloc"

As Counterpoise Between U. S. And Soviet

PARIS, June 19. (Reuter): Mr. Bob Edwards, Chairman of the British Independent Labour Party, today urged the creation of a "Third Bloc" of the peoples of West Europe, Asia and Africa, as a counterpoise between the United States and Soviet Russia.

He made his plea at the opening here of the Congress of European, Asiatic and African peoples, called by left wing Socialists of Britain, France, India, Indo-China and Africa.

LONDON, June 19, (Reuter): A mass meeting of London's striking dockers today decided unanimously to continue the stoppage which has paralysed 121 ships in the worlds biggest port.

Stop Press

GERMANS TRY TO GET RID OF OLD MONEY

BERLIN, June 19. (Reuter): Panicky western zone Germans, fearing a wave of unemployment, today desperately tried to get rid of their old money; worthless after midnight when the new deuthe marks become legal tender. The Russians have virtually sealed off their zone frontier to all but freight and air traffic to prevent a flood of old currency.

COMMUNAL TROUBLE IN BANTVA

RAJKOT, June 19 (A.P.I.): Two persons are reported to have been killed in communal disturbances which broke out yesterday in Bantva, about 80 miles from Rajkot. According to the latest official information received here, the situation is now completely under control and police reinforcements have been despatched to the area.

700 PAKISTAN EMPLOYEES TENDER RESIGNATION

KARACHI, June 19, (API): About seven hundred non-Gazetted employees of the office of the Accountant General, Pakistan Central revenues, announced their resignation today. This unprecedented action followed the breakdown of settlement efforts between the authorities and the civil accounts association's representatives this afternoon.

KASHMIR COMMISSION ADVANCE PARTY TO LEAVE NEXT WEEK

GENEVA June 19, (Reuter): An advance party of the United Nations Kashmir Commission will leave Geneva by air for India next week to prepare for the Commission's arrival at the end of the month, it was learned here today. The advance party, composed of members of the Secretariat, will arrange quarters for the Commission, probably in Karachi and New Delhi.

Raiders Routed In Ladakh

SRINAGAR, June 18 (A.P.I.): Ten raiders were killed and the rest fled when local militiamen engaged a party of raiders which tried to infiltrate along the Shyok river into the Nubra Valley, according to latest reports from Ladakh. The militia, organised under an Indian army J.C.O., has started mopping up operations at Dzon Polas to the north of Leh.

These reports illustrate the far-flung nature of the various sectors in Jammu and Kashmir. The following are very rough figures of the distances involved:—

From Jammu to Srinagar is 200 miles. From Srinagar to Uri about 60 miles and from Uri to Domel about 47 miles. The Jammu-Domel road is the best in the state. We were last reported 14 miles beyond Uri on the Uri-Domel road.

Tithwal, which was captured recently, is about 60 miles from Baramula, via Handwara, and has to be reached by a dusty road and by a mule track.

Leh, over 11,000 ft. above sea level, saw the first aircraft when R.I.A.F. pilots landed there last month to reinforce our garrison there. The land route from Srinagar, part of which is under enemy control, via the 11,578.ft high Zojila pass and Kargil, is about 230 miles long, 40 miles of which is motorable. Leh is also seven days' march from Manali in East Punjab.

There is increased enemy activity in Gilgit and this front is not in the news at present. The road to Gilgit, motorable for 38 miles, is 228 miles long via the 13.775 ft. high Burzil Pass.

Kargil to Skardu is 95 miles.

In Jammu, the main sector remains the Naushera-Jhangar-Rajaori sector, about 100 miles by a difficult road.

Poonch is 30 miles from Rajaori and the same distance from Uri and has been supplied by the R.I.A.F. since the end of November 1947, as the land routes were cut by the enemy.

Many of the "roads" used by the Indian Army were formerly mere mule tracks.

BOMBAY PREMIER INAUGURATES ART CONFERENCE

IMPORTANCE OF ART IN FREE INDIA

"It Knows No Geographical Frontiers," Says Kher

ASSURANCE OF GOVERNMENT HELP TO ART INSTITUTIONS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, inaugurating the Third All-India Art Conference here today, appealed to artists to strive to improve the general standards of artistic expression among the masses in India—"to bring the Angel of Art down and thus raise the mortal to the skies."

Mr. Kher said, "In a democracy, great and living Art cannot flourish on the foundations of general ignorance or apathy; it can only be the finest fruit of a widespread artistic and cultural movement which has its roots deep down in the soil."

TWO-DAY SESSION

A large number of delegates and local artists attended today's session of the Conference, which has been convened by the All India Association of Fine Arts, an organisation of Art societies. Government Art schools and museums. The conference has a two-day programme.

Mr. B. G. Kher in his speech referred to the "long and almost unbroken tradition" of arts and crafts in India from the earliest days of her civilisation to the recent past and stressed the great importance of the development and encouragement of Art in the country at the present juncture of its history. Outlining the decline and fall of Indian Art from about the middle of the 18th century, he said that the decadence was a part of the general national decay which resulted from the country's political and national slavery. "And now when thanks largely to the great work of Mahatma Gandhi in the social and political field and of Rabindranath Tagore in the cultural field—and of their many distinguished and devoted colleagues and disciples—the country has achieved its political freedom and a cultural renaissance has been stirring, there is an imperative need for all those who value culture and the 'things of the Mind' to pool their resources and invigorate our artistic life and activities."

NO GEOGRAPHICAL FRONTIERS

Mr. Kher continuing said: I have been very pleased to find that amongst the objects of your association, is the co-ordination and development of contacts between the Art world of India and Abroad. In the realm of the spirit there are no geographical frontiers, and the world which is split up into so many warring camps, can reconquer its disrupted unity only through a genuine and spontaneous appreciation of all that is great and valuable in the culture and art of all the peoples and races. A great philosopher has said "Oh people, Beauty is eternity gazing at itself in a mirror." (Kahlil Gibran). Art speaks an international language, across the 'divides' of space and time and, in so far as your activities foster an appreciation of Indian Art abroad and 'foreign' Art in India, you will be rendering a very great service. I should, in particular, like to stress the point that, in the recent past, we have, on the whole, been rather like poor recipients in the field of Art and Science and Literature. We have not had the opportunity to make adequate contributions of our own to the cultural wealth of the world. That is a state of affairs which must end for when any individual or nation can only 'take' and has nothing to 'give' when it is only assimilative and not 'creative' spells intellectual and spiritual death. We have no doubt produced a few great men in the field of Arts and Letters but nothing like what a great country like ours should have done. With the increasing spread of education and with improved method and technique of teaching—in the domain of Art as well as ordinary schooling—we should be able to release the creative im-

(Continued on Page 16.)

RAIN EXPECTED ON SUNDAY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Santa Cruz Observatory stated tonight that the monsoon was expected to strengthen over Bombay on Sunday. Occasional rain was likely in the city and its suburbs, becoming more frequent late at night and in the morning. He reported that the monsoon was generally strengthening along the west coast.

Nehru's Farewell Party To Mountbattens

NEW DELHI, June 19, (API): Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru gave a farewell party to Lord and Lady Mountbatten this evening at his residence. Members of the Cabinet and diplomatic corps and other distinguished guests were present.

LOITERER NEAR SARDAR'S HOUSE ARRESTED

NEW DELHI, June 19 (A.P.I.): A Hindu from Rohtak has been taken into custody by the Special Staff of the Delhi Police for loitering before No. 1 Aurangzeb Road, the residence of the Deputy Prime Minister of India Sardar Patel on Thursday evening. It is learnt that the arrested person was noticed by one of the Private Secretaries of the Deputy Prime Minister, moving near the residence in suspicious circumstances. He immediately informerd the police, who arrested him.

INDIAN FORCES EXCHANGE FIRE WITH NIZAM'S TROOPS

NAGPUR, June 19 (A.P.I.) An exchange of fire between Indian Union forces and the Hyderabad State forces last week is reported from Vyad on the Basim sub-division border line of Berar and the Hyderabad State territory. The clash occurred following an attempt made by Razakar raiders to chase a party of non-Muslim Hindu evacuees from the Hyderabad State territory who were proceeding to take refugee in Indian Union territory of Basim Taluq in Berar.

...ist Threat To ...l Of Honan

...IL'S 'S. O. S.' TO CHIANG: ...RAFT TO DEFEND CITY

...uter): The Control Yuan (Council) China's ... appealed to Generalissimo Chiang Kai- ... defence of Kaifeng, capital of Honan Pro-

...rted to ... the city's ...rs. ...r. Kwo ... Honan. ...ernment ... Communists ... city and that ... cut.

...arters said the ...ere intensifying ... the Communists ...mer of the city.

...anes were also re- ...ntrating on commu- ... anti-aircraft posi- ...tions.

...orts claimed that at least 3,000 Communists had been killed and wounded in the past 24 hours ... Kaifeng fighting.

DEFEND KAIFENG AT ALL COSTS

Earlier reports said a 12-man delegation from Honan called on the Generalissimo at night and left only after an assurance that Kaifeng would be defended at all costs.

Another dispatch this morning saw Gen. Ku Chu-Tung, the Chief of Staff, demanded that reinforcements be sent to the Honan capital immediately to raise the Communist siege.

They also urged that a senior general be appointed to direct the Honan defence.

General Ku was reported to have accepted both demands after one of the deputation had knelt before him.

Communist troops were today reported to be building fortifications around the city of Taeyang (Yengchow).

This was taken as an indication that they intended to starve the defenders into submission.

Reports claimed that Government planes had sunk 90 Communist barges on the Yellow River in the preceding 24 hours in effort to cut off supplies to the Tseyang besiegers.

CHANKAU RECAPTURED

Government troops were also said to have recaptured the city of Chankau, further north, after several days' fierce fighting.

Semi-official despatches said the Communists have been attempting to land troops at different points on the Chekiang coast, 50 miles south of Shanghai, in the past 24 hours.

Strong Government forces were said to be on their way to the area.

India To Operate Air Lines In East

NEW DELHI, June 19 (A.P.I.): It is understood that talks will open here in July between representatives of Australia and India for the conclusion of an air agreement.

Australia now operates an airline which passes through India on its way to London but this arrangement, now covered by a special permit has to be put on a proper footing.

India aspires to open air communications to the East, especially to China via Saigon and to Singapore and other places in Malaya. Schemes for this purpose are being scrutinised by the Ministry and should materialise, it is hoped, by the end of the year.

MOUNTBATTEN TO BROADCAST

NEW DELHI, June 19 (A.P.I.): Earl Mountbatten will broadcast a farewell message from Air Delhi on June 20 at 8-30 P.M. This will be radiated on all transmitters of AIR, Delhi and relayed by the AIR stations.

Yorkshire Gets Chance To Hit Back

Australians All Out For 249 In First Knock

SHEFIELD, June 19.

Yorkshire, narrowly beaten by four wickets in their previous match with the Australians were having their chance of revenge when they met the touring team again here to-day.

Bowlers carried all before them in the first game and with weather conditions still unsettled there was every prospect of another exciting struggle with attacks on top.

THE TEAMS.

Loxton and Lindwall being unfit, the Australian team was: D. Bradman, S. Barnes, W. Brown, K. Miller, R. Harvey, R. Hamence, W. Johnston, E. Toshack, R. Saggers, D Ring, C. McCool.

The Yorkshire team was: N. Yardley (Captain), D. Brennan, L. Hutton, H. Halliday, E. Lester, W. Watson, A. Coxon, R. Aspinall, J. Wardle, E. Robinson, T Smalles.

BARNES COMES BACK.

The crowd soon had something to cheer about, for scarcely had the game started when Barnes was on his way back to the pavilion without a run scored. Aspinall opened the attack and his third ball—a Yorker—shot under Barnes bat and hit the bottom of the stumps.

Bradman, who had won the toss, quickly found his form with fours from a neat leg glide and a cracking square cut, but Brown did little more than defend.

Brown, who was dropped by Wardle off Smalles when 13, was legbefore at 67 after batting 75 minutes.

	SCORE.	
Australians: 1st Innings		249
S. Barnes bowled Aspinall		0
Brown lbw Wardle		75
Bradman caught Yardley b Wardle		54
Miller c Brennan b Coxon		20
Harvey c and b Coxon		40
McCool lbw Coxon		4
Saggers c Yardley b Wardle		22
Hamence caught Brennan bowled Coxon		48
Ring bowled Aspinall		3
Bill Johnston not out		15
Toshack c Watson b Aspinall		4
Extras (byes 4, legbyes 3, wides 4)		11
Total		249

Fall of Wickets: 1/0; 2/67; 3/89; 4/123; 5/164; 6/168, 7/202; 8/209; 9/244.

Bowling Analysis:—				
Aspinall	28.3	7	82	3
Coxon	26	5	66	4
Smalles	10	1	36	0
Wardle	20	8	37	3
Robinson	8	4	17	0

Yorkshire: 1st innings 17 for no wicket.

Len Hutton (batting)		5
H. Halliday (batting)		12
Extras		0
Total for (no wicket)		17

BERLIN, June 19. (Reuter) Mr. Devadas Gandhi, Managing editor of "The Hindustan Times", New Delhi accompanied by his wife, arrived today by air from London.

ONE-HOUR GENERAL STRIKE IN FRANCE

Three Million Workers Involved: Demonstrators Attack Police

PARIS, JUNE 19, (REUTER): ANGRY DEMONSTRATORS ATTACKED POLICE WITH BOTTLES OUTSIDE PARIS CITY HALL TO-DAY AS THE THREE MILLION STRONG COMMUNIST—DOMINATED LABOUR CONFEDERATION (C.G.T.) STAGED A ONE-HOUR GENERAL STRIKE THROUGHOUT FRANCE.

The stoppage, called in support of 36,000 rubber workers at Clermont Ferrand in Central France, where strikers and police bitter street battle earlier this week, was a mixed success, reports showed.

Five people were arrested in the violent but shortlived city hall clash, where strikers overturned garbage lorries and fought police and mobile guards with old bottles seized from the refuse. Several policemen and workers were injured.

EMPLOYEES' GRIEVANCES

The trouble started when between three and four thousand Municipal employees tried to present a statement of grievences to the city authorities. They claimed a 20 per cent wage increase and accused Minister of the Interior Jules Moch of brutality in pressing the Clermount Ferrand strike.

There was angry scuffling in a Paris underground station between passengers and workers when people leaving a packed train found they had been locked in on the station platform during the stoppage. Women sat patiently on the platform benches as fighting and shouting continued for a quarter of an hour until the gates were reopened.

Electricity workers cut off the current to ensure that underground trains would not run during the strike.

Most of the underground drivers, who to the independent anti-communist "labour force," had declared against the stoppage.

At Clermont-Ferrand, where the demands of Bergoughan Tyre factory workers for increased pay starter the strike, Trade union leaders said the factory management had asked workers to go back on Monday, the French Press Agency reported.

They undertook not to victimise strikers but refused to re-engage workers convicted by civil tribunals. Negotiations were continuing.

All electric trains in the Paris suburbs were halted by the strike, but most suburban steam trains ran normally. City buses stopped.

The postal and telephone services worked with some delay but no serious disturbance was reported.

Paris newspaper printers joined in an hour before the scheduled deadline.

Reports from the provinces showed a varying response to the C.G.T. call. Miners at Monteau Les Mines in Central France observed the strike by waiting at the pithead for an hour before starting their morning shift.

Indian Villagers Resist Armed Razakars With Slings

BUT FINALLY QUIT HOMES AFTER MOVING OUT WOMEN AND CHILDREN

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The villagers of Padval in Sholapur district tried to resist nearly 100 armed Razakars with the use of slings but had finally to abandon the village after first moving out women and children says a press note.

Detailed reports show that on June 12, at about 1 a.m., the armed Razakars approached Padval, which is an island village situated at a distance of 20 miles from Sholapur, from the direction of Tuljapur in the Nizam territory. They fired a few shots and the villagers immediately woke up and replied with their slings. But realizing that it was impossible to drive away the well-armed raiders, they sent away their families and, later, themselves left the village.

The raiders then entered the village, broke open houses and looted cash, ornaments, clothes, foodgrains etc. collectively valued at Rs. 22,000 and returned in the direction of Tuljapur.

C. P. GOVT. ARRESTS RAZAKAR RECRUITING AGENT

NAGPUR, June 19, (A. P. I.): The Nagpur police have arrested a man named Nawab Ali Khan and detained him under the C. P. Public Safety Act.

It is alleged that Nawab Ali Khan had toured Berar to work for the Nizam's Government and was persuading Muslims in Nagpur to join the Nizam's state forces and the Razakar organisation.

The arrests of ten other Muslims on similar charges are reported from Raipur in Chhattisgarh division.

Nizam's Forces Fire On Indian Patrols

ELLORE, June 19, (A.P.I.): Several shots were fired at two constables of the Indian Union police patrolling the Union border in West Godavari district on Thursday June 17, by Nizam's military personnel driving along the border according to a report received here.

The Nizam's military stopped their car before they fired the shots narrowly missing the constables, who then withdrew into the interior. Indian police reinforcements were rushed to the scene but no further incidents took place.

Shanghai Customs Employees On Strike

SHANGHAI, June 19, (Reuter): Sit down strike by 2,000 Shanghai maritime customs employees continued today, holding up customs clearances for both imports and exports. The strike began yesterday, the workers demanding pay increases.

Marine Engineering College For Bombay

Mercantile Marine Academy For Pakistan

KARACHI, June 19, (API): The Government of Pakistan are considering a scheme for the establishment of a Mercantile Marine Academy, it was learned here today.

The Marine Academy will be a shore establishment with a sea face which will have facilities for boating and swimming. An adjunct to the scheme will be a "Merchantman," to be acquired by the Ministries of Commerce and Defence.

The Merchantman will be operated as a fleet auxialary for the carriage of Government cargo and personnel between east and west Pakistan.

REPORTED OFFER OF RS. 30 LAKHS BY BIRLA

BOMBAY, June 19 (A.P.I.) Mr. G. D. Birla is understood to have offered a donation of Rs. 30,00,000 to the Government of Bombay for the establishment of a college of production engineering and marine engineering in Greater Bombay.

Mr. Birla it is understood, recently discussed the scheme with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and also with the Premier of Bombay, Mr. B. G. Kher.

"MRS. DANGE GUILTY OF MISREPRESENTATION"

Bombay Government's Rejoinder

BOMBAY, June 19. (A.P.I.): "It has come to the notice of the Government that Mrs. Usha Dange has sought to question the authenticity of the statements made in the press note issued by the Government on May 29, 1948 which refuted her allegations that her husband, Mr. S. A. Dange, who is detained under the Bombay Public Security Measures Act was being denied the privileges in regard to interviews and correspondence available to detenus and that knowledge of his whereabouts was being concealed from members of his family". Says a press note issued by Bombay Government.

Thus, in a letter appearing in certain sections of the press at the beginning of this month, Mrs Dange has declared that when her daughter telephoned to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, enquiring about the whereabouts of Mr. Dange, the Commissioner told her that he could not divulge any information and that she would have to seek it from the Government.

Mrs. Dange has next stated that she was refused a second interview with her husband, eight days after the interview granted her on May 1, 1948, despite the fact that under the "old" rules interview could be had twice a month. Finally, she has mentioned that when she telephoned the C.I.D. office superintendent for a copy of the new rules covering the grant of interviews with detenus, she was informed that no written rules were framed.

"From the facts of the matter published below, it will be clear that once again Mrs. Dange has been guilty of deliberate misrepresentations of facts.

"It is not true that Mrs. Dange's daughter was told by the Commissioner of Police that he was not in a position to give her any information regarding the whereabouts of Mr Dange She was in fact informed that a communication would be sent to her on the matter in due course. Mrs. Dange was disallowed the second interview with her husband (for which she applied on May 9) in accordance with the then existing rules framed under the Bombay Public Security Measures Act, which provided for the grant of only one interview per month. This was made clear to her on the telephone by the Superintendent of Police, S.B. (1) C.I.D., who clearly stated that he did not have a spare copy of the rules to give her. He told her that she could obtain a copy from the Government and never mentioned, as she states, that no rules had been framed and printed".

IMPORTANCE OF ART IN FREE INDIA

(Continued from Page 15.)

pulses of the nation on a larger scale and produce not only a few great artists and literateurs but raise the general standard and quality of art in our life, improving the taste and appreciation of millions of our fellow citizens. In a democracy, great and living Art does not and cannot flourish on the foundations of general ignorance or apathy; it can only be the finest fruit of a widespread artistic and cultural movement which has its roots deep down in the soil. Such a movement is now visible. So I have and pray that, while you will carry on your various projected activities and do all that you can to make Indian Art better known outside and outside Art better known in Indian art circles, you will not be content to assume the position of a high brow organisation—a ureserve of the great 'specialists' unrelated to the general currents of life in the country. I trust you will endeavour to improve the general standards of artistic expression in the country and 'bring the angel (of Art) down' and thus 'raise the mortal to the skies.'

GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE

Mr. Kher, in conclusion, explaining the Bombay Government's attitude towards art activities said that what he had given expression to earlier, might be taken as representing the general policy of the Government. Government had appointed last year a representative committee to survey the problems pertaining to Art at all stages of education as they were anxious that Art should occupy a proper place in the educational system of the Province. The recommendations of the Committee had been considered by the relevant Boards and are now receiving the earnest consideration of the Government. He had no doubt that the work of the Committee and implementation of its recommendations would give a new stimulus to art activities in the Province and, with the co-operation of an organisation like the All-India Association of Fine Arts, it would be possible to encourage most successfully the artistic self-expression of the people. Government had also provided, as part of their post-war educational development plan, a sum of about Rs. 21 lakhs for arts and music education and cultural activities in general.

Mr. Kher assured all possible encouragement to deserving art institutions. But, he said, ultimately the encouragement of Art could not be made an official monopoly. "While Government can provide facilities and give financial aid, Art can only flourish when groups of individuals and societies, interested in it as a great heritage of the human spirit, can come together spontaneously and devote themselves to its appreciation and creation. It is precisely in mobilising and bringing together the scattered art lovers all over the country and binding them into a dynamic fraternity that an association like yours can play a valuable part."

CITY WITH A FUTURE

Earlier, Mr. Dharamsey M. Khatau, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcoming the delegates and guests, said that though Bombay was not a city with a past, it certainly was a city with a future where races and nations would continue to meet in growing numbers, bringing together their arts and cultures. Therefore it was but fitting that an Art Conference of an All-India character should meet in this City. The Conference was proof of Bombay's interest in playing its part in shaping the future of art in India along the desired lines.

After inauguration of the Conference, Mr. Karl Khadalavala was elected president of the Conference. In his presidential address, he made a plea to all art institutions in the country to sink their provincial and communal differences and to join the new Association of Fine Arts and work for the common good of all. He called upon all artists to emulate the example of selfless devotion to Art set by the ancient artists of India.

The following delegates then addressed the Conference: Messrs. Svetoslev Roerich, Bireswar Sen, Nihar Ranjan Roy, G. Venkitachalam, Dr. D. G. Vyas and Dr. Motichandra.

Dr. Mulk Raj Anand, Joint Monorary Secretary of the Association read the report of the Association for the last year.

MESSAGES OF GOODWILL.

At the commencement of the conference a number of messages of goodwill received from prominent Indians were read.

Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit India's Ambassador in Moscow, in a message expressed sympathy with its efforts to canalise the renaissance of Indian art and said that it was important that India should be interpreted to the world through the medium of her art. She offered the full co-operation of the Indian embassy in Moscow in this respect.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Governor of West Bengal, wishing the Conference success said: The object aimed at, namely to provide a lay organisation for fostering the growth of Indian art and for centralising and coordinating the activities of the provincial art societies is undeniably a worthy object. The artists should have the biggest say in the matter. It is they that should judge whether centralisation will help or will rob them of initiative. Art is a very delicate plant and artists are very sensitive persons On the other hand, central organisations are likely to develop rules and regulations which have a tendency to go farther and farther away from personal feelings... There is no doubt that Indian Art should be the care and concern of a properly constituted central body if it is to be a living and growing branch of our national life.

GRADY'S APPRECIATION.

Dr. Henry F. Grady, American Ambassador in India said: The richness and variety of India's artistic background has indelibly impressed itself upon my mind as I am certain it has done on the minds of other Americans who have had the privilege of visiting this ancient country... I hope that modern India will produce artists who can equal although perhaps in a different spirit, the great achievements of the past... I am certain that I can speak for American artists and for the American people when I extend to you my warmest greetings in connection with the inauguration of the Conference.

Sardar K. M. Panikar, India's Ambassador in China, said: The absence of a central organisation in India to co-ordinate the work of various societies and to promote popular interest in arts and crafts has been a most noticeable defect in our national life. It is strange that a country, with the rich artistic tradition of India, should have no central museum, no central gallery and indeed no All-India institution, which could speak in the name of the educated world and co-ordinate generally the activities of the local bodies. I hope that the All-India Association of Fine Arts which has now been established would help to meet this long-felt want

Messages of goodwill were also received from Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Sir Akbar Hydari, Governor of Assam, Humayun Kabir, Joint Educational Advisor to the Government of India, the French Consulate in Bombay, Mr Chia-Luen Lo, Chinese Ambassador in India, Mr. A. Lamping, Royal Netherlands Ambassador, the embassies of Belgium and Burma, Mr. W. R. L. Wickham of the British Council in India, Mr. S. Sinha of the Government School of Art, Calcutta, Mr. Nandalal Bose and Sir Cowasji Jehangir.

On Sunday at 9-30 a.m. closed meeting of the delegates and invitees will be held to approve and finally adopt the draft constitution and resolutions of the Association and to appoint various bodies and committees. The open session will be held at 3-30 p m.

100 STUDENTS ARRESTED AT CALCUTTA

Police Use Tear Gas To Disperse Crowd

CALCUTTA, June 19. (A P.I.): About 100 students were arrested by the police, who also had to use tear smoke to disperse a crowd at the gate of the University buildings this afternoon, in an incident arising out of the nine-day-old medical students' hunger-strike as a protest against the University authorities' decision not to postpone the date of the final M. B. examination which had been fixed for June 14.

Not satisfied with the Syndicate's proposal for a settlement of the dispute, the Council of Action of the Medical Students yesterday decided to continue the agitation, and under its instructions batches of students started on stay-in-strike this morning at the residence of the Vice-Chancellor and several members of the Syndicate.

STUDENTS RESORT TO PICKETING.

In the afternoon, the Students assembled in the University compound and decided to resort to picketing and stay-in-strike in the University premises where the Syndicate was scheduled to meet. According to plans, a group of students entered the University buildings and resorted to picketing in front of the Vice-Chancellor's room where the Syndicate meeting was to be held.

On receipt of information, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Central District proceeded to the scene with a posse of constables, and after giving due warning to the picketers, arrested about sixty of them and removed them to Lalbazar police headquarters. While the lorries carrying the arrested persons were coming out of the University gate, a large crowd of people obstructed their passage by squatting on the road. Police fired tear smoke cartridges, after which the crowd dispersed.

The condition of some of the hunger-strikers, including three girls, is reported to be serious and so far five of them have been removed to hospital.

STUDENTS SHOUT SLOGANS

After the police had left with the arrested persons, the demonstrators reappeared at the University gate and went on shouting slogans. A section of them later entered the University premises, got upstairs and forced their entrance into the Vice-Chancellor's room where the Syndicate meeting was being held. It is alleged that in the confusion that prevailed shoes were huried a tsome of the members of the Syndicate. The police again appeared on the scene and dispersed the demonstrators by lathi charge. In the clash with the demonstrators one head constable received stab injury in his left hand. Several of the demonstrators were injured as a result of the lathi charge, two of whom were admitted to hospital.

In view of the "serious situation" that had arisen as a result of students demonstration in the University buildings this evening protesting against authorities refusal to further postpone the dates of the final M.B. examination the Syndicate of the Calcutta University tonight decided to close down the University in all its departments until further orders.

LATEST NEWS

Latest enquiries showed that over one hundred arrests were made today in connection with the demonstration within the University premises.

The Registrar of the Calcutta University in a statement tonight said he had to call for police help to deal with the situation and that it was finally brought under control at 7-30 p.m.

Police were now in charge of the University premises, the Registrar added.

Mazagaon Dockmen To Get Bonus

Tribunal Rejects Demand For Strike Day Pay

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The interim award of the Industrial Tribunal in the dispute between the Mazagaon Dock Limited, Bombay, and their workmen, announced today recommends that the Company should pay additional bonus to the workmen for 1944-45 and 1945-46 equal to half a month's basic wages. The claim for an additional bonus for the year 1946-47 is described as "altogether unsustainable" as the Company's working during that year had resulted in a loss to the exent of Rs. 64,201.

The award negatives the Union's demand that the additional bonus should be paid to the all workers unconditionaly, irrespective of whether they had been dismissed for misconduct.

By common consent, it is stated in the award, the question of wage structure has been held over at this stage as the President of the Industrial Court had moved Government for appointment of a Committee for standardization of wages for all engineering concerns.

"It appears to me that in the dispute before me it is impossible to award wages for the day of the token strike to workmen as they obtained their tickets, effected entrance into the places of work and then commenced a sit-down strike and even indulged in violence. The demand is rejected," said the Chairman of the Tribunal in his award published in the Gazette today.

The award deals with the Union's other claims regarding leave rules, retirement benefits, :Bhatta", provident fund, gratuity and other heads.

'KEATS OF KERALA' DEAD

ERNAKULAM, June 18 (A.P.I.): Changalmpuzha Krishna Pilla, a young and well known poet of Kerala, died last evening in a Trichur hospital. He was aged 35. The deceased was undergoing treatment for tuberculosis for the last few months.

He is popularly known as "Keats" of Kerala. His works comprise 25 volumes of poems and verses. Besides this, he has translated into Malayalam works of Western poets like Keats, Shelly and Byron and has also translated works of renowned Western dramatists.

NEW HOSTEL FOR BOMBAY STUDENTS

Harijans To Get Preferential Treatment

BOMBAY, June 19 (A.P.I.): The Government of Bombay has decided to open a students' hostel at Lands End, Bandra, in Greater Bombay, by the conversion of certain hutments in the Army Signal School, says a Press Note issued by the Director of Publicity, Bombay. The hostel will have 136 seats which will be distributed among various Government, semi-Government and private educational institutions.

Backward class students will be given preference to the extent of 20 per cent in each block, if there are suitable candidates.

INDIA PROPOSES JAPAN FOR I. L. O

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19 (Reuter): India has proposed that Japan be re-admitted to the International Labour Organisation.

Mr. S. Lall, the Indian Government representative, introduced a formal resolution to this effect at a plenary session of the I.L.O. conference here yesterday.

This took note of the resolution concerning labour standards adopted by the Preparatory Asian Regional Conference in New Delhi in 1947 suggesting various steps designed to ensure that labour standards in Japan were brought as far as possible into conformity with the international standards in Japan were brought as far as possible into conformity with the international standards of I.L.O.

The Indian resolution went on to request the I.L.O. governing body, in consultation with appropriate authorities, to consider:

(1) Arrangements for securing regular reports on the application of the International Labour Conventions which are binding on Japan by reason of ratification while Japan was a member of the I.L.O.

(2). Desirability of re-admitting Japan to the I.L.O. at an early opportunity.

Post-Master General Of Madras

MADRAS, June 19, (A.P.I.): Rao Sahib T. Ramiah, Assistant Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, assumed charge yesterday as Postmaster-General, Madras, relieving Rai Bahadur Bishandas, who is proceeding on leave.

The Blind Can Play Their Part As Useful Citizens

DEMAND FOR ADEQUATE FINANCIAL AID FOR EXISTING INSTITUTIONS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The first Provincial Conference for the Blind at its second day's session under the presidentship of Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Health Minister, Government of Bombay, to-day asserted that the blind could be active, useful and independent citizens and that the blind who were physically fit and between the ages of 18 and 45 could and must be engaged in occupations that would eliminate their dependence on charity.

The conference passed a resolution making the following recommendations:

The existing institutions and homes for the blind should be given adequate financial aid to establish well equipped and up-to-date workshops for the blind. There should be set up in every big city an adequate number of workshops in which the blind, after their training in schools, will find permanent employment at such occupations like cane work, basket and toy making, furniture making, carpentry, brushware, tape weaving, bidi making. The blind workers must, in addition to their income from these industries, get subsidies from the State to compensate them for their lower earning capacity as compared with other sighted workers and also to enable them to live well and give their best to Society.

FREE PRIMARY EDUCATION.

The conference passed another resolution declaring that it was the fundamental right of the blind and even a greater necessity for them to have free and compulsory education, at least in the primary stage and suggested that:

The existing homes and institutions for the Blind, with adequate help from the State, should take in the maximum number of students they can accommodate.

The State or private educational Societies, with State help, should establish in every town or city several Primary schools and at least one High School exclusively for the blind children and fully equipped with all modern apparatus, equipment, furniture, library, etc.

Deserving blind scholars should be provided with scholarships to continue higher studies, literary and technical, from the various educational and welfare trusts in existence.

ADOPT INTERNATIONAL BRAILLE SYSTEM AS BASIS.

The conference was of the opinion that the medium of instruction for the blind in India should be a uniform Braille for all the Indian languages based on the similarity of sounds of the signs in the international Braille and disagreed with the recommendations of the Export Committee set up by the Government of India which had suggested a separate and different code for India.

The conference resolved that the present Reception Committee be appointed Standing Committee for implementing the resolutions and for doing all the work in connection with the Welfare work for the blind.

GUNRUNNER CONVICTED

Gets Three Months' R.I. Mercy Plea Fails

BOMBAY Saturday:

William Rennie, purser of an American ship, S.S. "WILLIAM H. ALLEN" who was arrested last week while attempting to sell three revolvers, one automatic gun and 415 rounds of ammunition to a bogus customer, was sentenced to suffer three months' rigorous imprisonment and pay a fine of Rs. 500|- or in default undergo a further month's R.I., by Mr. Oscar Brown, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Court, this afternoon.

In court today he pleaded guilty to the charge that he did attempt to sell the arms, but he said he thought he could trade freely in arms in this free country like any other country in Europe or in America. He was not aware of the Indian Arms Acts as this was his first trip to India.

He begged for the Court's mercy, stating that he would lose his job, which was enough of a punishment and that if set free he would go home to his wife and five children.

When he was awarded the sentence he again pleaded for clemancy, and the Magistrate told him that only the minimum punishment had been imposed upon him as ordinarily he would have gat three months for each weapon.

'RE-ADMIT JAPAN INTO I. L. O.'

India Tables Resolution

SAN FRANCISCO June 19, (Reuter): India has proposed that Japan be re-admitted to the International Labour Organisation.

Mr. S. Lall, the Indian Government representative, introduced a formal resolution to this effect at a plenary session of the I. L. O. conference here yesterday.

This took note of the resolution concerning labour standards adopted by the preparatory Asian Regional Conference in New Delhi in 1947 suggesting various steps designed to ensure that labour standards in Japan were brought as far as posible into conformity with the international standards of I.L.O.

The Indian resolution went on to request the I.L.O. governing body, in consultation with apropriate authorities to consider.

(1) Arrangements for securing regular reports on the application of the International Labour Conventions which are binding on Japan by reason of ratification while Japan was a member of the I.L.O.

(2) Desirability of re-admitting Japan to the I.L.O. at an early opportunity.

All Refugee Camps To Be Handed Over To Provinces & States

Good Progress In Rehabilitation Work: Govt.'s Laudable Efforts

NEW DELHI, June 19 (A.P.I.): The administration of all refugee camps in India will be handed over to provinces and states concerned during June 1948, it is learnt here.

The Directorate General of Evacuation, which was originally set up in the middle of January for the evacuation of non-Muslims from Pakistan in general and Sind in particular was later on assigned the duty of organising reception points and camps for accommodation of refugees in a wide area comprising Rajputana states. Cutch and the Kathiawar states, Central India states, Bombay Presidency and the Central Provinces.

The Directorate will be called upon to secure accommodation for about four lakhs of Sindhi refugees, of whom about 225,000 had to be admitted to relief camps. The Defence Ministry made accommodation available for 50,000 refugees but this was insufficient and additional shelter had to be improvised with the co-operation of provinces and states concerned.

There has been a marked decrease in camp populations in Rohtak and Karnal district camps, whereas gradual decrease has been continuing in the camps of Ludhiana, Ambala, Gurgaon, Hissar and Amritsar districts.

The Nasrala Camp in Hoshiarpur has been wound up. The total camp population in East Punjab has decreased from 453,706 in the third week of April to its present figure of 429,213, during first three weeks of May 21, 838 refugees crossed the border from West Punjab.

Dispersal of refugees from camps in East Punjab is proceeding well. The number of vehicles engaged on dispersal is now 175 and the fleet is distributed among the various transport depots.

WOMEN RESTORED

The total number of arrivals at Gandhi Vanita Ashram up to May 15 has been 3,149 women and children, out of whom 2,720 have already been restored to their relatives.

Over 1,000 refugee women have been given portable occupation in six work centres in Delhi run by the women's section of the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation. The centres are located in the Hindu Mahasabha Bhawan, Karolbagh, Subzimandi, Central Lane, Lodi Colony and Connaught Circus.

In these centres refugee women are employed in crafts like tailoring, knitting and embroidery. They are paid either on piece work basis or daily wages, and paid teachers have been employed in these centres.

There are at present 789 women and children living in various homes for destitute women. Classes in embroidery, basket,-making spinning and tailoring are conducted in these homes to make these women and children self-supporting.

NEW REFUGEE CAMP

A new refugee camp was opened in H.M.I.S. 'Akbar' with a capacity for 15,000 people, on March 30. Most of the refugees swarming the city docks were removed by special trains to this camp.

Two other small camps have been opened in the Willingdon and Lawrence lines at Deolali with a capacity for 8,000 persons. It is proposed to open two other camps in the Robert and Civil Lines for 20,000 in the next few days.

The total number of refugees registered in the United Provinces is about four lakhs.

In the Rajputana region, there are about 25,662 refugees. They are distributed in the various camps in Jodhpur, Indore, Udaipur, Jaipur and Bikaner states.

In Kathiawar there are about 20,960 refugees, and in Central India and the Central Provinces about 31,030.

All Out Drive Against Greek Guerillas

ATHENS, June 19, (Reuter): Early today Greek Spitfires launched a very heavy attack on the defence positions of "General" Marko's guerilla forces on Mount Grammos, where a fullscale infantry drive is expected within 24 hours, military circles reported.

During the week troops reached positions from which artillery could clear the way for an advance against strong guerilla defences on the wooded eastern slopes of Mount Grammos and Mount Smolika.

A Greek General Staff communique said 62 guerillas were killed in yesterday's fighting in West Macedonia.

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BRUSSELS, June 19, (Reuter)—The Belgian Cabinet last night approved, at a three hour meeting, a report by M. Paul Henri Spark, Premier and Foreign Minister, on the six-power London recommendations for Western Germany.

FIRESTONE IN DRAWN GAME

BOMBAY, Saturday:

Firestones	**1**
Bombay Gymkhana	**1**

After enjoying by far the better of the exchanges in their Harwood League match against the Bombay Gymkhana, the Firestones were forced to share two goals and two points with their rivals at the end of the match. In spite of the territorial advantage they enjoyed, the Firestones were somewhat fortunate to secure a draw as the only goal that earned them a point was scored for them by Van Gessells, one of the Gymkhana defenders when he tried to put the ball outside and beyond the reach of an attacker who was on his heels.

The Firestones, had, however, a number of opportunities of scoring, among them a penalty awarded in the second half when right-back Kedwin was pulled up for charging one of the attackers. Michael, who took the spot kick, did not even aim it correctly. For their part, Gymkhana sored the only goal they did during the match through another penalty, awarded just a little later which Eichenberger converted with a powerful drive beating a substitute custodian as Dominic was injured barely half a moment previously.

Eichenberger showed great speed on the right flank and would have been a far more dangerous forward had he received better support from an inside-forward. Tulip alone showed signs of getting past the Firestone defence, but did not have many opportunities of doing so.

The teams:

Bombay Gymkhana—Nelson Kedwin and Castle; Marsden, Van Gessels and Linford; Eichenberger, Brown, Tulip, MacConnochie and Collins.

Firestones—Dominic; Vasant and Pinto; Aziz, Sunder and A. Fernandes; D'Souza, Roberts, Eusebio, Michael and Martins.

Sunday evening at 5-45 p.m. Rashid's XI vs Goans.

Prisoners Escape From Jail In E. Bengal

MANIKGANJ (East Bengal), June 17 (A.P.I.): A number of prisoners, detained in the Manikganj sub-jail are reported to have escaped from the jail on June 15. Police patrols have been sent in different directions in search of the prisoners.

MARRIAGE HYGIENE

MARRIAGE HYGIENE, Edited by Dr. A. P. Pillay. Single Copy, Rs. 3/8/-; Annual Subscription Rs. 12. Published quarterly from Whiteaway Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

The May number of "Marriage Hygiene" announces that, from the next issue, its name will be altered to "The International Journal of Sexology". This decision has been taken with the unanimous approval of editors all over the world. Dr. Pillay has worked for the journal with single-minded devotion and it is his labours which have made it a scientific quarterly with an international status. It is a matter for pride for Indians that it should have remained in India when so many other countries would have been glad to take it over. Excellently produced, "Marriage Hygiene" has been a triumph of journalistic pioneering in a neglected field. That it can now be issued as the Journal of Sexology is itself an index to the success with which prejudices have been overcome. We wish the journal every success in its new form.

The May number contains a number of articles from all over the world which will be read with interest. Dr. Wu Lien-Teh of Malaya presses for a dispassionate study of inter-racial unions and asks for a more scientific discussion of the result of mixed marriages, Roman Pretzel, Palestine Jurist, has a contribution on the need to heal and remake marriage instead of concentrating attention on divorce. The central feature, however, is a group of four articles by eminent lawyers from different countries on a recent decision of the House of Lords (Baxter vs Baxter) on marriage and birth control.

Ghulam Mohamed Reveals Conditions In Pakistan

AVERAGE POOR VILLAGER EARNS TEN SHILLINGS A YEAR

LONDON, June 18 (Reuter) : Pakistan's Finance Minister, Ghulam Mohammed, who is in London for the tripartite talks on India's £1,200,000,000 balances, said tonight the income of the average poor villager in Pakistan was hardly ten shillings a year.

Addressing the Pakistani student's colony here, he said "these people live in subhuman conditions. They have no clothes. They are lucky if they get food. They know nothing of the comforts of life.

"There are two ways of raising the standard of life of our people. The first is to get as many young men as possible trained quickly as industrial technicians. The other way is to expropriate the wealth of the population and put it into industry.

Unfortunately if I took all the capital in Pakistan I could not find sufficient for the industries we need.

"One Modern Jute mill costs about Rs. 30,000,000 a cotton mill cost between eight and ten million, and we want several of them. Our industrial plan for the next 15 years involves capital of between five and seven crores of rupees.

"I want my people to live, to have food and clothing. How can I do it? It can be done only through hard work and by my finding all the capital I can and by encouraging more to come.

"But I cannot of course allow capitalists to exploit Pakistan. The days of colonial exploitation of the submerged classes are gone. We shall not tolerate it again".

TECHNICIANS WANTED

Mr. Mohammed told the students that while Pakistan needed technicians so badly there was something "almost cruel" in the fact that so many of them were spending their time studying art, literature and law. He warned them against living in the fools paradise of attributing their country's misfortunes to the British and the Hindus.

It was true, he said, that certain areas which had come into Pakistan had been neglected in the past by their British masters and their Indian friends but to blame only the British and the Hindu would not get them anywhere. Their fathers had shown a great lack of enterprise as was instanced by the fact that Pakistan had nearly 78 per cent of the worlds' jute but not a single jute mill.

SACRIFICE NEEDED

The future of Pakistan was neither in the hands of Mr. Jinnah nor himself nor any other leader but in the hands of young men like themselves. The students of today were asked to provide leaders of tomorrow. They could be the hope or the despair of their country.

"I can remember the time" he said "when the Muslim League was only Mr. Jinnah, his typewriter and his Private Secretary. What started from that was the work of one man. Why don't you try to do something like that? Some people seem to think Pakistan was created so that they should get more jobs and more promotion. But Pakistan means sacrifice and hard Work. Those of you who are not prepared to dedicate yourselves to your country have no place in Pakistan.

"You Pakistani students in London are a small but highly educated community and I expect unity and discipline from you. Yet I get letters addressed to me from different Muslim organisations and different leaders.

"If you students do not show a better example of solidity what do you expect the poor, ignorant Musslumans to do in the villages of Pakistan. Is education a cause?". He suggested they should learn what they could from the character of the British, who were a downright practical people, differing among themselves at times, but always united in adversity.

MASS ATTEMPT TO MARCH ON GAUHATI

Tactful Handling By D. M. Saves Situation

GAUHATI (ASSAM), June 18, (API): Since the disturbances in Gauhati on May 18 the police have arrested upto about 105 persons.

A crowd of about 3,000 people, including some women and children, from Palasbari area, 10 miles from here made an attempt to march into Gauhati town yesterday evening to demand the release of certain arrested persons and the withdrawal of warrants of arrests against some others. They also wanted permission to take out a procession in Gauhati town.

Stopped by a party of armed police at the railway crossing at Pandu, 5 miles from Gauhati, the entire crowd squatted on the road and refused to move so long as their demands were not met. But after some persuasion by the District Magistrate, the demonstrators dispersed peacefully.

Dr. Prafulla Chandra, Ghosh, member of the Congress Working Committee, arrived here today by air from Dacca to study the situation in Gauhati following the disturbances on May 18. Dr. Ghosh addressed a meeting of representatives of all communities at Congress House this evening. He is leaving for Shillong on Sunday morning.

"Keats" Of Kerala Dead

ERNAKULAM, June 18 (API): Changampuzha Krishna Pillai a young and well known poet of Kerala, died last evening in a Trichur Hospital. He was aged 35. The deceased was undergoing treatment for tuberculosis for the last few months. He is popularly known as "Keats" of Kerala. His works comprise 25 volumes of poems and verses. Besides this, he has translated into Malayalam works of western poets like Keats, Shelley and Byron and has also translated works of renowned western dramatists.

Indo-British Air Pact

NEW DELHI, June 19 (A.P.I.): A considerable measure of agreement has been reached by the representatives of the Governments of India and of the United Kingdom on the bilateral air transport agreement now under discussion, says a communique issued by the Ministry of Communications.

The clauses which have been agreed upon concern the rights to operate air service, the designation of air lines and operating permission. the rights to be enjoyed by the designated air lines; change of type of aircraft on the same route; tariffs; statistics; consultations and settlement of disputes between the two parties.

Points which remain for discussion include capacity to be provided by the airlines of the two countries and the routes to be operated by them.

It is understood that the leader of the British delegation is returning to the United Kingdom in the near future for consultations with his Government after which he will return to Delhi to finalise the agreement.

Messrs. K. V. Venkatachalam of the Communications Ministry, K. M. Raha and S. C. Sen of the Civil Aviation Directorate on behalf of India and Messrs. T. L. Hughes, Com. B. W. Galpin and R. M. Tesh of the British delegation conducted the talks.

Gwalior And Indore Handed Over To Rajpramukh

GWALIOR, June 17.

The Gwalior and Indore administrations were handed over to the Rajpramukh, Madhya Bharat Union this morning at 11 a.m. at Jaivilas Palace. His Highness the Maharaja Scindia handed over Gwalior administration, while Mr. V. S. Khode, Prime Minister of Indore acting on behalf of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar of Indore handed over Indore administration to the Rajpramukh, Madhya Bharat Union.

News From City Markets

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, June 19.

The local Stock Exchange was officially closed today, being Saturday. The undertone seemed to be steady, and Tata Steel Deferred was quoted at Rs. 1620.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 19

There was a sharp decline in prices at the local cotton market to-day due to long and nervous liquidation by operators in the ready section.

July opened at Rs. 688 and quickly descended to Rs. 677. Mild bull support at this stage improved the position and July was quoted at Rs. 681. But thereafter heavy all-round selling set in, under the pressure of which July straightway dipped to Rs. 666 without any further reaction.

September lost 15 points after opening at Rs. 678.

During to-day's short session of one and a half hours the market experienced a loss of about 25 per cent in prices. The closing tone of the market was weak. The following were the closing quotations:

July	Rs.	666	0 0
September		663	0 0

Quiet Session In N. Y. Cotton

NEW YORK, June 18, (Reuter): Cotton witnessed another extremely quiet session with the small opening losses moderately increased owing to further pre-notice day liquidation or spot July commitments. Disappointment over exports, favourable crop reports and inclination to await Washington moves remained curbing influences. The larger United States May consumption than expected was disregarded. Prices steadied on scattered week-end covering and routine trade demands.

In the afternoon prices fluctuated narrowly with trading confined principally to evening up operations of nearby July. Week-end covering finally imparted a steady tendency around which the market closed.

Sales are estimated at 100,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON CLOSINGS.

New York, June 18.

July	36.35
October	33.19
December	32.59
March nominal	32.37
Middling Spot	38.08

NEW ORLEANS COTTON CLOSINGS.

New York, June 18.

July	36.28
October	33.12
December	32.56
March	32.33
Middling Spot	37.20

Total number of shares which changed hands on Wall Street during the day was 1,250,000.

Highest and Lowest U. S. Steel trading prices were 81-1/2 and 80-7/8 respectively.

CHICAGO GRAINS.

CHICAGO, June 18. (Reuter): The early firmness in Chicago grains reflected the failure of predicted moisture to develop in parts of the maize belt with the firmness of the cash wheat market and current prices being paid by the C. C. C. For export wheat supplies, imparting an additional fillip to speculative interest The advances, however, continued to attract increased profit-taking and hedging in wheat against larger new crop receipts. Towards the close all wheat deliveries declined to the day's low levels due to subsidence of commercial buying owing to trade reports of smaller cash wheat purchses by the C. C. C.

Narrow Fluctuations In N.Y. Stocks

NEW YORK, June 18, (Reuter): The New York Stock Exchange fluctuated narrowly in moderate trade, mostly professional evening up. Changes either way were principally fractional with losses in slight majority and numerous individual group movements rather inconclusive. Rails occasionally attracted some stouter bidding on estimates of May operating revenues at 9.7 per cent above May last year aided by earlier granted freight rate increases. The averages were industrials 191.28 and rails 61.25. Prices continued to fluctuate quietly around noon levels with virtually all sections quite content to await Washington developments.

The news that the deadlocked coal dispute had been referred to the White House by the United States conciliation Service Director and that President Truman is likely to appoint a Fact Finding Board failed to stir interest. Half a dollar rise in American woolen amongst the mixed textile group latterly supplied a so called feature but generally the market was unable to move from the present rut. The session closed barely steady, with all the averages slightly lower.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, June 18.

American Telephone and Telegraph	155-3/4
Amerex Holding Co.	26-1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	40
Chase National Bank	34-7/8
Sinclair Oil	295/8
Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co.	49
General Electric Co.	41/6/
General Motors	64-1/8
Ingersoll Rand New Stock	71
International Nickel	33
National City Bank of New York	39-1/2
New York Central Railroad Co.	16-3/4
Spcony Vacuum Corporation	22-1/2
Texas Corporation	66-3/8
Union Carbide New Stock	42-3/8
U. S. Smelting Refining Mining Co.	52
U. S. Steel Corporation Common	81-3/8
Western Union Telegraph	22-5/8

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, June 19

Easy conditions prevailed in the Bullion market to-day due to heavy liquidation in both the metals.

Forward Silver opened at Rs. 175-14 and declined to Rs. 173-7 without a single reaction. Later the price improved to Rs. 174-2.

Forward Gold was quoted at Rs. 113-12 after opening at Rs. 114-4.

The demand for both the metals in ready section was scant.

Moderate bull support in the afternoon slightly improved the market in the afternoon. The market closed quietly steady as under:—

Forward Silver	Rs.	174	12
Ready Silver		174	10
Forward Gold		114	5
Ready Gold		114	11

New York Pepper Prices

NEW YORK, June 18, (U. P. A.): On the New York market today, pepper prices closed unchanged to 150 points lower with no sales reported.

Dealers believe that an increase in the buying interest would result in an hardening of prices. They say that sellers are reserved because of the higher basis prevailing in the primary markets.

In addition, arrivals from India are expected to be only small.

In the ready section, black pepper was quoted at 51-1/2 cents asked and white at 70 cents asked.

Castorseeds were quoted at 150 dollars nominal.

London Pepper Shade Easier

LONDON, June 18, (U. P. A.): On the London market today, pepper prices were a shade easier.

Black pepper was quoted at 2/6-1/2 and white 3/3, compared with the previous day's prices of 2/7 and 3/3-1/4.

Malabar pepper was quoted at 280 nom.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, June 18.

	£
Consols 2-1/2 p c	76-1/4
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	105-1/8
War Loan 3-1/2 p c. 1952 and after	102-15/16
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	113-1/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	120-1/2
National Bank of India	37-1/2

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 6,698.

LONDON BULLION.

LONDON, June 18.

Gold Bars fine per ounce £8/12/3.
Silver: Spot and Forward Both 45 d.

NEW YORK SILVER.

NEW YORK, June 18.

U. S. price of Foreign Silver 74-5/8 cents.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, June 18.

T. T. London on:—
New York Selling 4.0275, Buying 4,0325, Montreal Selling 4.0275, Buying 4.0325, Zurich Selling 17.34, Buying 17.36, Stockholm 14.47 to 14.50.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

CHICAGO, June 18.

July 2.30-3/4.
September 2.30-7/8.
December 2.31-3/8.
May 2.28-7/8.

LONDON BULLION.

London, June 18.

London Silver both Spot and Forward 45d. London Gold Bars fine per oz. £8/12/3.

LONDON WHEAT.

London, June 18.

London Australian Wheat unoffered.

JAPANESE WHALING EXPEDITION

London Protest Against MacArthur's Decision

LONDON, June 18 (Reuter): Commercial whaling circles in London today expressed great disappointment over the news that General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander in Japan, had ordered a third Japanese whaling expedition.

It had been hoped that, following diplomatic representations by Britain and Norway to the United State State Department, no Japanese whaling expedition would be allowed to take part in the next whaling season, a spokesman for the industry said.

U. S. DEFENCE SERVICES

Senate Approves Allocations

WASHINGTON June 18 (Reuter): The Senate approved a 6,915,67.6052 dollars spending programme for the United States Army, Air Force, and related defence services last night.

The measure was carried by voice vote and was sent to the House of representatives. It is 405,737,052 dollars more than the House approved.

The bulk of the money—5,924,363,052 dollars—goes to the Army to build up its ground forces for national defence. The Air Force is earmarked to receive 904,811,000 dollars. Lesser sums go to the Office of the Secretary of Defence, the National Security Council, and the National Security Resources Board.

SMUTS' TIP TO WESTERN WORLD

Give Firm, Concrete Form To Ideology

LEYDEN, (Holland), June, 17 (UPA) The western world must give a firm and concrete form to its ideology, Field Marshall Jan Smuts said today at Leyden University where he received an honorary doctorate of law.

Smuts said: "What is needed today is the embodiment in some practical form of the urge to recover. There must be given definite form and expression to what is aflame in our hearts. The Western world must give a firm and concrete form to their own ideology"

He cited Germany and Russia as examples of nations which had risen from defeat and revolution to become world powers. "In both cases, there was a definite ideology backed by enrecalled how South Africa, in a single of Europe do the same", he asked. He thusiasm which was embodied in a concrete form of Government".

"Why cannot the western countries generation following the ruin and destruction of the Boar War, arose as a new and fruitful nation.

"Regard South Africa as a test case in miniature," he said. "We have a laboratory experiment of what is possible on a large scale in the west. Benelux is already beginning—followed by the Brussales Agreement and the European Recovery Programme. Push on with this great work. It will come—a rebirth of Europe which will bring compensation and justification for the evil that has been done and the loss that has been suffered. This must come. May it not be delayed too long" he concluded.

"Barrier Against War, Bridge To Peace"

Historic Meeting In Paris

PARIS, June 19 (Reuter)—Representatives from India, Indo-China, Burma and Ceylon were among 150 delegates who gathered in Paris last night for a meeting to mark the opening of the Congress of the peoples of Europe, Asia and Africa which begins its formal sessions here today.

Among those on the platform were Mr. Phulan Prasad Varma, a member of the Indian Constituent Assemoly and a founder member of the Socialist Party of India, M. Leon Blum, veteran French Socialist Leader and Mr Bob Edwards, Chairman of the British Independent Labour Party. Mr. Prasad Varma, presenting fraternal greetings from the Indian Socialist Party said he believed the Congress would be a step toward the emergence of a third bloc which would stand between the two great blocs formed by the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. This third bloc would serve as a barrier against war and a bridge to peace.

Mr. Feunner Brockway (British Delegation) said the conference would be historic. Europe had been the citadel of imperialism and Asia and Africa had been victims of it, he said, but at this congress men and women from Europe, Asia and Africa would be sitting side by side to plan the end of imperialism.

M. Leon Blum, pointing out that the initiative in calling the Congress had come from Socialists, who were responsible for the movement to create the United States of Europe, declared he saw no divergence between the aims of a united Europe and the liberation of the colonial areas of the world, as might be thought by others

Emphasising that each of the great European powers had extra-European interests—Belgium, for example in Africa, Holland in Asia and Britain and France all over the world. M. Blum declared" colonialism is justified only when it has put an end to itself. It is justified only when the colonising nations have enabled the colonised nation to govern itself in full independence.

DISAPPEARANCE OF AUSTRIAN DETECTIVE

VIENNA, June 19, (Reuter): The Austrian Government is to put a question to the Allied Control Council about the disappearance of one of their senior detectives, 60 year old Chief Inspector Anton Marek. He vanished from his home after receiving a phone call which he told his wife was from a Russian Captain. He had been investigating cases of alleged Soviet kidnapping, and was attached to the Ministry of the Interior.

Twice during the night following his disappearance he telephoned his wife, but was cut off before he could say where he was.

U. S. Approves Appointment Of Rama Rau As Ambassador

WASHINGTON, June 17, (U. P. A.) State Department officials said today that the United States Government had approved India's selection of Sir B Rama Rao as Indian Ambassador to the United States.

Rama Rao is expected here in the second week in July. Other sources said that Rama Rao was appointed for six months only and would be succeeded permanently by Mrs. Vijayalaksmi Pandit, who currently is representing India at Moscow.

Theft Of Chicken Causes Death To Three

CANTON, (A. P. A.): The theft of a chicken led to the triple death of a Chinese farmer, his wife and one-month-old child, according to a vernacular press report from Kongmoon district in Kwangtung province

Custom decrees that one month after the birth of a child, the parents must make a sacrifice to their ancestors. But farmer Feng was destitute, so when a stray chicken walked in his door he wrung its neck, offered it before the ancestral tablets and then started to cook it in a pot

The suspicious owner walked into the house when both parents were away, found the chicken boiling in the pot and the baby sleeping nearby. He removed the chicken and put the baby into the boiling water.

Both parents committed suicide.

TURTLE ISLANDS TO BE TRANSFERRED TO PHILIPPINES

MANILA, June 17, (U. P. A.): The Turtle Islands, located off the north-east coast of Borneo, will be formally transferred by Great Britain to the Philippines Republic June 25.

A Foreign Affairs official is leaving for Borneo Saturday to accept the transfer document. After the formal transfer the British flag will be lowered from over the Turtle Islands, which for many years has been administered by the British North Borneo Company.

Recognition of Philippine sovereignty over the Islands came after protracted negotiations.

Krishna Menon To Inspect Crews Of Indian Sloops

SHEERNESS, Kent June 18. (Reuter)- Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, Indian High Commissioner in Great Britain will tomorrow inspect the crews here of the Indian Sloops Kistna and Cavery which have returned to Britain from India with the final batch of officers and ratings who are to take over the former British cruiser "Achilles"

The 7,030 tons cruiser, which has been renamed "the Delhi," and which took part in the River Plate battle when German pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee was sunk, will leave for Indian waters under her national colour this summer

The two sloops which are now at Sheerness created a great impression with their smart appearance when they visited Southampton at the beginning of the year

Construction Of Arabian American Pipeline

NEW YORK, June 18, (U P. A.): A spokesman of the Arabian-American Oil Company said today that it will not abandon construction of the Arabian pipeline despite Washington's decision to hold up steel pipe until December.

He said that laying of the pipeline will proceed according to earlier plans. He said that a 238-mile stretch of the pipeline is on Arabian soil He said this portion of the pipe will be laid in September and by that time the company hopes that more steel will be

Fate Of Austrian Prisoners In Russia

VIENNA, June 17, (UPA): Interior Minister Oscar Halmer charged today that the Russians "hardly ever" answer Austrian questions about the fate of Austrians arrested by the Soviets.

Helmer made the statement in an open letter to the parliament which had asked to report on the arrest of four Austrians.

Helmer said: "Only in two cases did the Soviets deem it worthwhile to reply my notes"

He said the Russians when they do bother to answer they only say, that such-and-such was "arrested by this department for crime"

Basil Harris Dead

NEW YORK, June 18 (UPA): Basil Harris 58, Chairman of the Board of the United States Lines, died today after one month's illness.

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Chaos At London Meeting

Coloured Men Heckle British Colonial Secretary

LONDON, June 18 (Reuter): A "colonial policy" meeting here to-night at which Mr. Arthur Creech Jones, British Colonial Secretary, was the principal speaker, ended in disorder.

Coloured men, who formed the majority of the audience, jumped on to firing a stream of questions at the Colonial Secretary.

One man repeatedly shouted "Quit Africa. Britain is finished."

Earlier Mr. Creech Jones had said the Government considered it a matter of the greatest importance "to press on with the elimination of colour prejudice and discrimination of all kinds" in the British colonies.

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NO CONSPIRACY AGAINST PAKISTAN

G. M. Syed Refutes Charge Against Frontier Gandhi

(From Our Correspondent)
KARACHI, June 17

"We stand for the freedom of expression and organisation and fundamental rights based on equality and protecting of rights and unimpaired autonomy of various cultural and linguistic units. If that is a sin, we are prepared to commit that six hundred times and pay the price for that, said Mr. G. M. Syed, Secretary of the People's Party, while commenting on the arrest of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, in an interview to the press.

Mr. G. M. Syed added that his party had declared that it stood unreservedly for securing stability of Pakistan which was common heritage for the benefit the people for generations to come.

The communique issued by the Frontier Government that Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan was stirring trouble on the border and creating trouble in Pakistan was without foundation.

"If we have not associated with the Muslim League said Mr. Syed, "it is because we feel that in the context of the modern conditions, the Muslim League has outlived its objective and even its revised policy is such that that no one having true appreciation of people's problems and difficulties can look forward to it for inspiration and incentive. By the formation of the People's Organisation, we intend to bring out an alternative process of thought and alternative programme for the solution of the people's problems."

"In one of our resolutions, we have assured the Government that in view of the international, inter-dominion and internal gravity of situation, we will co-operate with the party in power within and without the legislature on the basis of an agreed programme ensuring prosperity, integrity and stability of the new state and its people. We have even gone further and said that even in the absence of such agreement, our policy will be to support the Pakistan Government and its units in all nation building activities and policies, subject to constructive criticism without taking any part in making or unmaking of the ministry in Pakistan.

"It is far from our intention, directly or indirectly work in a manner which may put handicaps to the party in power. But it seems that persons like Khan Abdul Quyum Khan, Chowdri Khaliquzzaman and Sardar Abdul Nishtar who have said in their speeches that they want one party, one platform and one flag, are determined not to allow any political party to exist.

G. M. SYED INTERNED

KARACHI, June 19 (API): Mr. G. M. Syed, Secretary of the newly formed All-Pakistan Peoples Organisation, it is authoritatively learnt, has been interned in Sann, his native village in Dadu district, Sind, for a period of three months.

DACOITS' MENACE IN GIR FORESTS

Home Minister Of Saurashtra Assures Police Help

RAJKOT, June 18 (API)—Mr. Rasiklal Parikh, Home Minister of Saurashtra, returned to Rajkot today after a two-day tour of the areas in Central Saurashtra bordering Junagadh state and the Gir forests, which have been infested with dacoits for a long time.

The tour was undertaken to restore confidence among the people and inquire into the allegations made against the police in this connection. The Home Minister characterised the allegations as "baseless".

During the tour the Minister impressed on the villagers the need for seuf-defence and self-reliance. He commended to them the example of the village of Vavadi where an old woman with her sons had organised resistance to seven dacoits resulting in an encounter in which four dacoits were killed and the remaining three driven away. He assured the villagers of adequate police help.

It is learnt that consulations will shortly be held with the Junagadh state administration to evolve co-ordinated measures to eradicate dacoits' mence.

India To Establish Embassy In Sweden

STOCKHOLM, June 18, (Reuter): Sweden and India will shortly exchange diplomatic representatives, the Swedish Foreign Office announced tonight.

BANOKOK, June 18, (U. P. A.): Former Premier and elder statesman Nai Pridi Phanomyong will be one of six tried on charges of implication in the death of King Ananda, it was reported today.

Others include Pridi's secretary and the King's former aide the fled to Singapore with Pridi, two attendants and the King's personal secretary. The sixth defendant was unnamed.

Pridi and his secretary are now travelling in Europe and it was understood that extradition papers will be sought.

EXTRADITION OF FORMER SIAM PREMIER SOUGH'

Six To Be Tried For Murder Of The King

BANGKOK, June 19 (Reuter): Six persons will be tried on charges of implication in the murder of 21 year-old King Ananda of Siam at the Royal Palace two years ago, it was officially announced here today.

Besides Pridi Panomyong, ex-Premier and wartime anti-Japanese resistance leader, whose trial was announced earlier, the accused include Nai Chaleo Pratumrot, the late King's private secretary, Panomyong's secretary and two palace guards. The date of the trial has not been fixed.

On June 12 it was reported that the Siamese Foreign Office had sought the extradition of the former Premier, who was said to be on on his way to London from Singapore.

Danube Conference On July 30

MOSCOW, June 19 (Reuter): The Soviet Union, the United States, Britain and France have agreed that the Danube Conference should be held on July 30 in Belgrade, the Yugoslav capital, the Soviet Foreign Minister announced today.

It had also been agreed that Austria would attend in an advisory capacity.

The countries to be represented at the conference are the Danube states, th Soviet Union, the Ukraine, Rumania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Hungary, and also the United States, Britain and France in their category as members of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

W. H. O. TUBERCULOSIS EXPERT IN CITY

BOMBAY, Friday.

Dr. W. Gellner of the World Health Organisation and Dr. Benjamin, Tuberculosis Advisor to the Government of India are now in Bombay in connection with the organisation of B.C.G. Vaccination for the prevention of tuberculosis

During their stay, they will discuss with tuberculosis workers and medical practitioners in the city possible plans for organising a scheme for Bombay Province.

On Monday, June 21 at 11-30 a.m. they will give a talk on certain aspects of the tuberculosis problem at the theatre of the Grant Medical College.

KARACHI, June 18, (UPI): In an interview to the "United Press", Mr. Gulam Nabi Pathan, Secretary of the Sind Provincial Muslim League, challenged the theory of Chowhrry Khaliquzzaman that provincial bodies of the Muslim League in Pakistan stood dissolved.

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Export Of Oil Pipeline To Saudi Arabia

U. S. Postpones Decision Till September

WASHINGTON, June 18 (Reuter)—The United States Government today announced that it had put off to September a decision on whether to allow the export of 68,000 tons of oil pipeline intended for the construction of a 1,100 mile line from oilfields in Saudi Arabia to the Mediterranean coast.

No official explanation was given, but Congress members have protested that a pipe shortage in the United States is delaying oil and irrigation projects.

In diplomatic quarters, there was conjecture that the present unsettled conditions in the Middle East influenced the decision to wait a while before deciding.

The Trans Arabian Pipe Company, an American-owned concern, asked for export licences for the pipes.

The Commerce Department also announced today that it has granted the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company licences to export 11,650 tons of heavy pipe to construct a pipeline in Persia. Government officials said most of the output of the British Anglo-Iranian Company has been sold to the United States.

RS. 40 LAKHS FOR REFUGEE STUDENTS

SIMLA, June 18. (A.P.I.): A sum of Rs. 40 lakhs has been placed at the disposal of the Education Department for the benefit to refugee students, it is learnt here.

Students receiving loans, it is understood, will be required to ensure deligence in studies and maintenance of reasonable standards.

It is pointed out that this scheme was meant to aid only those students whose continuance as scholars and trainees was an asset to the community

CHATTISGARH PRAJA PARISHAD BANNED

C. P. And Berar Govt.'s Notification

NAGPUR, June 18 (A.P.I.) : The Chattisgrah Rajya Praja Parishad has been declared an unlawful association with immediate effect by C. P. and Berar Government under section 16 of the Indian criminal law amendment act.

SECTION 144 IN NAGPUR

NAGPUR, June 19 (A.P.I.) : In view of the likelyhood of a breach of the peace following the breakdown of the Indo-Hyderabad talks and the receipt of atrocities perpetrated by Razakars on Hindus in Hyderabad, the District Magistrate of Nagpur issued an order under section 144 P. C. yesterday prohibiting the carrying of lathis, sticks, arms and other weapons of offence within the limits of Nagpur town. The order takes effect from today and will remain in force for two months.

The provincial Government also issued a notification yesterday proclaiming a state of emergency in the town of Nagpur and applying the provisions of the goonda act to the whole town. This empowers the police to round up all suspects likely to endanger the peace of the town.

TEXTILE EXPERT TO VISIT FOREIGN CHEMISTRY COUNTRIES

CALCUTTA, June 19 (A.P.I.): The Indian Central Jute Committee have deputed their senior research chemist at the Technological Research Laboratories, Dr. P. B. Sarkar, F.N.I. to visit textile research institutes, scientific laboratories and universities in the United Kingdom, the U.S.A. and Canada.

Dr. Sarkar, who left for the U. K. by air yesterday, will study the developments in textile chemistry, that have taken place in those countries, with the object of applying, on his return, his knowledge and experience thus gained in promoting research in tetxile chemistry on jute and allied products in the committee's research laboratories.

Tomorrow C. R. Becomes

OUR FIRST INDIAN GOVERNOR-GENERAL

By N. G. JOG

The Governor-General from Salem will make an admirable foil to his Prime Minister from Kashmir. It is difficult to think of two persons so utterly different from each other and yet, together, they make a matchless team. They compass between themselves the new India, both geographically and ideologically.

THE "C" of Rajagopalachari has stood for various things at various times—Civil Disobedience, Constructive Programme, No-Change, Council Entry, Chief Ministership, Cripps Offer, Congress-League Understanding, even Co-operation with the British in the last War!

Soon it will stand for a real 'Chakravarti', the Governor-General of the Indian Dominion, the titular head of the Indian State, the upholder of the Asoka Chakra, which is the seal and emblem of our freedom. That will be a fitting climax to a chequered career.

Always and all through his life, however, "C" has signified for Rajagopalachari Character and Compromise. Even when he was a confirmed 'no-changer' in the hectic early twenties and carried the day at the Gaya Congress against stalwarts like C. R. Das and Motilal Nehru he was not impervious to the currents that were carrying a large number of Congressmen towards the Councils—the 'houses of Satan' as they were called in those days. Though C. R. himself stood rigorously aloof from the Councils until 1937, when he finally and wholeheartedly plumped for parliamentarism, he was never a rabid opponent of the Swarajya Party or the Councils. In fact in 1932 he carried a house-to-house propaganda among the members of the Legislative Assembly assembled in New Delhi for the Temple Entry Bill.

His Way Is Different

Jawaharlal writes in his 'Autobiography' that "the strenuous efforts" of Rajagopalachariar amazed him, "Civil Disobedience, of course, suffered by these activities, but what hurt me more was the moral side. To me for Gandhiji, or any Congress leader to countenance such activities appeared immoral and almost a breach of faith with the large number of people in gaol or carrying on the struggle. But I know that his way of looking at it was different."

C. R.'s way of looking at things has been different. And never has it been so utterly different as since 1940, when he started ploughing a lonely furrow. His was the first Cabinet to resign in October 1939 in pursuance of the call of the Congress Working Committee. But he was apparently the least confident about the propriety of the step taken and though he even went to jail the following year, his penetrating and analytical mind was soon convinced about the futility of it all.

He strove gallantly to persuade the Congress to reorient its policy and arrive at an understanding with the British Government. The Poona Offer marked C. R.'s triumph over Gandhiji himself, as the latter sportingly confessed. But when that gesture brought forth no reciprocatory response, C.R.'s voice was lost in the rousing tempo of national resentment. His counsel of patience appeared like pusillanimity and his subsequent efforts to woo Jinnah and the Muslim League were looked upon with suspicion and dismay.

Beginning Of End

That seemed to mark the beginning of the end of C. R.'s leadership. Any other politician in his place would have thought thrice before putting himself so completely out of court with his colleagues and with the entire country. In fact when he resigned from the Congress, C. R. seemed to have dug his political grave. But so convinced was he about the correctness of his position and about the urgent and overwhelming need of patching up some sort of compromise with the Muslim League on the one hand and the British Government on the other as the only "Way Out" of the impasse, that he never wavered in his views, never lost faith in himself and never retraced his foot-steps. He marched serenely towards his seeming doom.

For five years from 1941 C. R. seemed to be a lone voice, almost a lost soul. He issued a number of statements, wrote a few pamphlets, appeared on various non-descript platforms. He apparently remained unmoved through the epoch-making 1942 struggle. To the average Congressman he was a back-slider, a renegade. He was hooted down at Allahabad, tarred in Bombay and fervently hated in Madras, his own home province. When during the 1946 elections C.R. tried to stage a come-back, his efforts were fiercely opposed by his own erstwhile followers. "Renegades cannot become Premiers", became the slogan. Even Gandhiji's persistent efforts to reinstate C. R. not only proved utterly futile, but almost recoiled on the Mahatma's own head. When the devoted South Indian opposed Gandhiji himself in this fashion, it could be realised how deep were the passions aroused by C. R.'s apostasy.

The year 1946 thus marked the nadir of C. R.'s political career. Nay, it marked its virtual end. Obscurity, not unmixed with obliguy, semed to be his final lot. No prophet could have dared to foretell then that within two years the wheel would turn full-circle and that C. R. would become the first Indian Governor-General of Free India.

His Triumph

C. R. could not have himself foreseen such an apotheosis though he must have derived the greatest satisfaction from the political developments of 1946. The fundamental basis of the Cabinet Mission plan was compromise—C.R.'s own favourite creed. The prevailing mood of the Congress itself was constructive and when Nehru formed his cabinet in September 1946, C. R.'s place on it was assured.

A lesser man would have advertised his triumph from the house-tops: he would have twitted his colleagues with an "I-Told-you-so." But such a arrogant gesture is foreign to C. R. nature howsoever much of a Chanakya he might be. He quietly started his work in New Delhi, and was perhaps the least publicised member of Lord Wavell's Cabinet. Let others monopolise the limelight. C. R. was content to utilise his constructive genius for the numdrum tasks of office.

For whatever the "C" of Rajaji has stood for, it has stood first, foremost and always for Character. Even Compromise comes second. And one is perfectly certain that there are certain things on which C. R. will never compromise—whatever may be the temptations and threats that beset him. His compromise has nothing, for example, of the expediency of a K. M. Munshi. He survived all the calumny of the last few years mainly on account of his sterling, crystal-clear character. He kept faith in himself even when the whole world had lost it.

He is the only Indian leader of the last three decades who has opposed Gandhiji—and the entire Congress hierarchy in fact—and still retained his pre-eminent place. Srinivas Iyengar, Nariman, Khare, even the mighty Subhas Bose went under the tide: Only C. R. braved the roaring current, stood his ground and emergent triumphant!

Conscience Keeper Of Gandhiji

Even when he had parted company from Gandhiji, C. R. stood closest to him, as is evident from subsequent history. He had an uncanny insight into Gandhiji's mind, for Gandhiji, too, was in his own way a man of compromise. It was the late Mahadev Desai who first spotted the shy C. R. in 1919 and asked Gandhiji "to cultivate this man."

The Mahatma took his Boswell's tip and cultivated C. R. for the next 29 years—even when C. R. proved a hard nut to cultivate—let alone crack! The latter on his part has served the Master faithfully—even whilst differing from him. He was the authoritative interpreter of Gandhism the conscience-keeper of Gandhiji the formula-finder 'in excelsis' during the Mahatma's numerous crusades and campaigns.

The Swarajist—No-changer truce in the twenties, the Gandhi-Ambedkar entente in 1932 the Office Acceptance agreement in 1947, The Poona offer of 1940 the Cripps Mission in 1942, the Gandhi-Jinnah Talks in 1944—all had their being in one formula or another invented by the fertile brain of C.R. He has indeed an amazing faculty of pushing aside the irrelevent and unimportant and seizing the common core of the argument. No wonder he was a successful pleader before he became a successful politician.

Within the brief space of five years, C. R. has risen from the nadir to the zenith of his career. Tomorrow he becomes the first Indian Governor-General of Free India. It is not merely the triumph of his personality, but of his politics. The first citizen of India typifies in his person the prevailing mood of the Congress leaders, if not of the country. The long struggle gfor freedom is over. Now the paramount need is to build on sound foundations, to construct with whatever materials are at our disposal, to compromise between various groups, parties and ideologies.

Foil To Nehru

C. R. thus makes an ideal Governor-General—except to our friends the Socialists, the Communists, the Radicals, the Forward Blocists and all the other young (and old) men and women in a hurry. They consider C.R. a second-rater, a Rightist, a recessionist, even a reactionary. For the underground heroes of 1942 like Jai Praksh and Aruna especially, the appointment of the renegade Rajagopalachari to the highest office in the land will come like gall and wormwood. They will find in it only one more handle to lash Nehru. It is significant that while all the world has sent its congratulations to C. R.—including even the irascible Jinnah—our own leftists have adopted a rather supercilious if not sneering air towards their own Governor-General-designate.

Not that C. R. is likely to lose his sleep by this ill-concealed hostility. He knows his limitations too well to be upset by his critics. He has never aspired to be the idol of the crowd, the hero of the market-place. He knows that he has neither the spiritual depth and sweep of a Gandhi, nor the intuition and imagination of a Nehru. He does not lay claim to the divine discontent which haunted Subhas Bose. He is not the man to set the Ganges on fire; in fact he will regale you with a telling anecdote about the chap who tried that pyrotechnic feat!

The Governor-General of the Indian Dominion neither reigns nor governs. But his office is not a sinecure—especially when free India is still passing through her post-natal troubles. We are fortunate in having a man of C. R.' sagacity, strength of character, political acumen, unassuming nature and spiritual equipoise to fill a difficult rule.

The Governor-General from Salem will make an admirable foil to the Prime Minister from Kashmir. It is difficult to think of two persons so utterly different from each other. And yet together they make a matchless team. They compass within themselves the new India both geographically and ideologically.

India is proud to have a Nehru. She will learn to be proud to have a C. R. too!

MOST PATIENT PEOPLE ON EARTH

Their Job Is To Count The Birds

How many bird-lovers have the remotest idea of Britain's total bird population, the numbers of the various species, the method by which nature experts compile a census?

The first to estimate the number of our land birds was Mr. E. M. Nicholson who, in 1932, put the total for England and Wales at about 80 million. Mr. James Fisher, whose "Watching Birds" (Pelican, 1s.) is a fascinating survey of bird lore, gives the latest figure for Britain, excluding Ireland, as about 120 million.

Of these, permanent grassland has the greatest number—nearly 34 million; cereal land nearly 13 million; rough grazing 11 million. Contrary to general belief, deer forest and woodlands have only 10 million, whereas built-up areas have nearly 14 million; gardens and allotments over 9 million. The greatest concentration—300 per ten acres—is in orchards, gardens and allotments, while on rough grazing, deer forest and ungrazed moorland the average is only seven.

SPARROWS GO WESTWARD

Although there are 424 species in Britain, only about 100 are in significant numbers, about 75 per cent. of the total being made up by 30 species, all of which have a population of 350,000 or over in England and Wales.

The commonest are the chaffinch and blackbird (10 million each) and the starling and robin (7 million each). House and hedge-sparrows, song thrushes, and meadow pipits number about 3 million each; rooks 1¾ million; yellowhammers, wrens, whitethroats, willow warblers and wood pigeons 1¼ million each, jackdaws, skylarks, blue tits, swallows, house martins and linnets about 750,000 each; green-finches, great tits, tree-pipits, mallards, chiffchaffs, moorhens, swifts, lapwings and partridges about 350,000 each.

(continued on page 22)

Juveniles Go To Press

Tracking Down The News; Catching A Vital Printer's Error; Selling Space For Advertisement— All Those Are Taught In Many U. S. Schools

IN thousands of schools throughout the United States, offices have been converted into "newsrooms" so that young people — from children of primary age to serious young men and women at college — can work together on publications projects. The faded pages of "The Students Gazette," published by students at the William Penn Charter School in Philadelphia in 1777 attest to the fact that scholastic journalism in the United States is not a modern venture. .. ..

Today — 171 years later — nearly 30,000 newspapers and magazines are published by students at schools and colleges throughout the country, and boys and girls of literary bent find no thrill to compare with seeing their material in print. The school newspaper is a way to fun and opportunity for youth. The boy who groans at an English assignment for a 200-word theme on "The Beauties of an Autumn Day" will joyously dash off 500 words of vigorous, effective prose after a football victory if he thinks his story may find a place on the sports page of the school paper. The difference lies in the magic words "writing for print' which offer at once an incentive and goal to which most children respond with enthusiasm. A good grade on an English composition is heartening, but approval from the editor of the school paper carries—along with the satisfaction—a challenge. Can he write another story interesting enough to win the editor's approval and still another appearance in print? Invariably he tries. and in trying learns.

Wide Variety

Like any spontaneous and far-reaching development, school publications represent wide variety — in origin, in size, format; frequency of issue, and even in purpose, for one kind of publication may be a record of events, another a collection of creative literary or art work, and still another — the yearbook — a kind of scrapbook history of a school's senior class. Some evolved from printing class experiments, others from the assignment of an ingenious teacher who asked for stories for an imaginary journal. Some consist merely of a single page of two columns, others contain eight six-column pages. Some are printed, others mimeographed, some are typed by hand. Some appear daily, some weekly others bi-weekly. Indeed, there is no typical paper.

At the Cleveland (Ohio) Technical High School, "The Scarab" reaches 2,000 students once weekly. Children at the McKay Elementary School in Chicago, Illinois, assemble and staple the mimeographed sheets of 'The Torch' every two weeks, at Iowa State College, students read "The Iowa State "Daily . an eight-page five-column sheet published, every day except Sunday and Monday But var-method of production.

In some schools newspaper work is still a completely extra-curricular activity, but in many it is a part of either the regular English course or of a special journalism class. A practice gaining widespread use is to divide a year's course in journalism into two parts — teaching techniques in the first part and applying them practically in the second. The teacher of this course, invariably the school newspaper's faculty adviser, is a source of guidance and advice and is frequently consulted by the staff on problems of style, taste, emphasis and balance.

Accuracy Factor

Most important for young journalists is learning to observe closely what they see and achieving facility in accurately describing it and most high school and college papers emulate the news style of professional dailies. Early students must be trained to keep opinion out of the news, reserving it for the editorial page where free expression of viewpoints on matters of the moment is encouraged. Many papers reserve space for student opinion in a 'Letters to the Editor' column, and though in high schools subjects for discussion usually confine themselves to matters of interest to the school community only, on college publications — which rival professional papers in some areas—editorial comment from both staff and student body extends to cultural and political matters far beyond the limits of the campus.

It is not the writing alone, however that is important to the student journalist. For him "putting out the paper' is more involved than that. It means tracking down the news, snapping a fine candid picture of a brilliant track-meet finish, it means beating a deadline, catching a vital printer's error, selling space for an advertisement. And every contributor knows that his assignment must be finished on time or the issue will not cover the news every story must be alive or it will not be read; and every syllable must be right or there will be a hullabaloo.

Responsibility is borne by the staff—usually those youngsters who have successfully participated in competitive try-outs and have won the positions of editor-in-chief, news editor, art editor, and business manager. The appropriate editor assigns student reporters to regular coverage of offices, clubs, gymnasiums assemblies. Weekly however these are supplemented by special assignments to newsworthy activities — a football game, an operetta in preparation, an interview with a freshman whose lambs last Sunday won a blue ribbon at the State Fair. Reporters scan a posted assignment list weekly, and conscientiously meet their deadlines.

Creative Art Encouraged

Creative art has a place in the school paper too, and the wise editor makes full use of cartoons, photographs, and drawings. In one corner of the newsroom two or three artists can generally be seen with drawing boards on their knees and news on their minds, working to create timely thumb-nail sketches, decorative strips, humorous line drawings — sometimes an editorial cartoon to mold student opinion by picture.

While the writers and artists are busy turning out work to feed the press, the business manager concerns himself with paying the bills. Successful financing involves both wide circulation, the chief source of revenue, and the sale of advertising space. If the price is kept as low as possible, salesmen have little trouble selling the paper. The sales of advertising space, however, depends on the nature of the neighbourhood and on the paper's circulation, as well as on the size of the advertisement. But the number of advertisements used in each issue is partly an editorial problem also since too many may upset the balance of the paper's make-up. The inclusion of a few, however, is insisted upon to the business manager who is responsible for meeting his financial obligations. With wide circulation, which is inevitable if the paper is a good one, and the sale of a limited amount of advertising space any school paper can be self-supporting.

When art work, copy, and advertising copy have been approved by the editor and faculty adviser, all manuscripts are typed uniformly, copy-read by students for grammar, punctuation spelling, style and diction; and with the "dummy", off it goes to the print shop — sometimes to one right inside the school building and run entirely by students, sometimes to a professional printer. Proofs are read carefully for typographical errors by several staff members and after all corrections are made, the press begins to roll.

Through their school papers boys and girls learn to work closely not only with each other and the faculty, but they develop an awareness of workers on similar projects in other schools. They want to know how other schools function, what other papers look like, and if they are better, how they got that way. This mutual curiosity has led to the "exchange" system whereby schools receive newspapers from schools throughout the country and in turn send their own to far off places.

Associations Formed

With the interest of the students in the papers of other schools came the consequent idea of meeting with the editors to discuss production and editorial problems, and some 25 years ago, a group of Midwestern high-school editors met to talk. From these informal meetings in one area nearly eighty local and statewide school press associations have developed, whose purpose it is to aid editorial staffs in the solution of their problems, and in that way to raise the standards of school publications.

One of the largest — nation-wide in scope — is the Columbia Scholastic Press Association begun at Columbia University in 1924. In 1925 the organisation held its first convention which was attended by 300 delegates from 9 states east of the Mississippi River. They visited newspaper plants; listened to talks by well known editors, writers, cartoonists, and journalism professors; and settled on a group of standards which they felt would raise the level of their work. The member-publications now exceed more than 1,700 and the convention attendance grew from 1,615 in 1929 to 3,500 delegates from 32 states in 1947.

In the annual ratings given at the conventions, general effectiveness, news coverage, literary excellence, typography and make-up are considered, and criticisms and suggestions for improvement are given to the staff. Local press association meetings like that of the Indiana High School Press Association meeting featured clinics on editorial staff problems and on problems of mechanics and printing. Speeches included those called "Making the Sports Page Click" by the sports editor of the Indianapolis "News": "Getting out Of The Editorial Rut", by the chief editorial writer of the same paper, and "Features That Can Be Photographed," by an Indianapolis "Times" photographer. The National Scholastic Press Association — the second nation-wide organisation — also holds annual conventions.

Although the purpose of these groups is to raise the standards of scholastic journalism, their intention is not to make professional journalists of every student who works on a school paper. Nevertheless, the first stories of many of today's successful newspapermen first appeared in school journals. Of journalism in the schools, Elmo Scott Watson of the Medill School of Journalism of Northwestern University says, "I have only praise for the very excellent ground work these young writers are doing. With such splendid guidance and opportunity to learn by doing they should look forward to successful careers when they finish school. There is somehow a lure about print, for few who begin a career in journalism stray into other fields and they are seldom happy far away from the smell of printers' ink".

MOST PATIENT PEOPLE ON EARTH

(Continued from page 21)

Our sea bird population, Mr. Fisher states, is probably as large as that of inland birds; no one knows much about actual numbers.

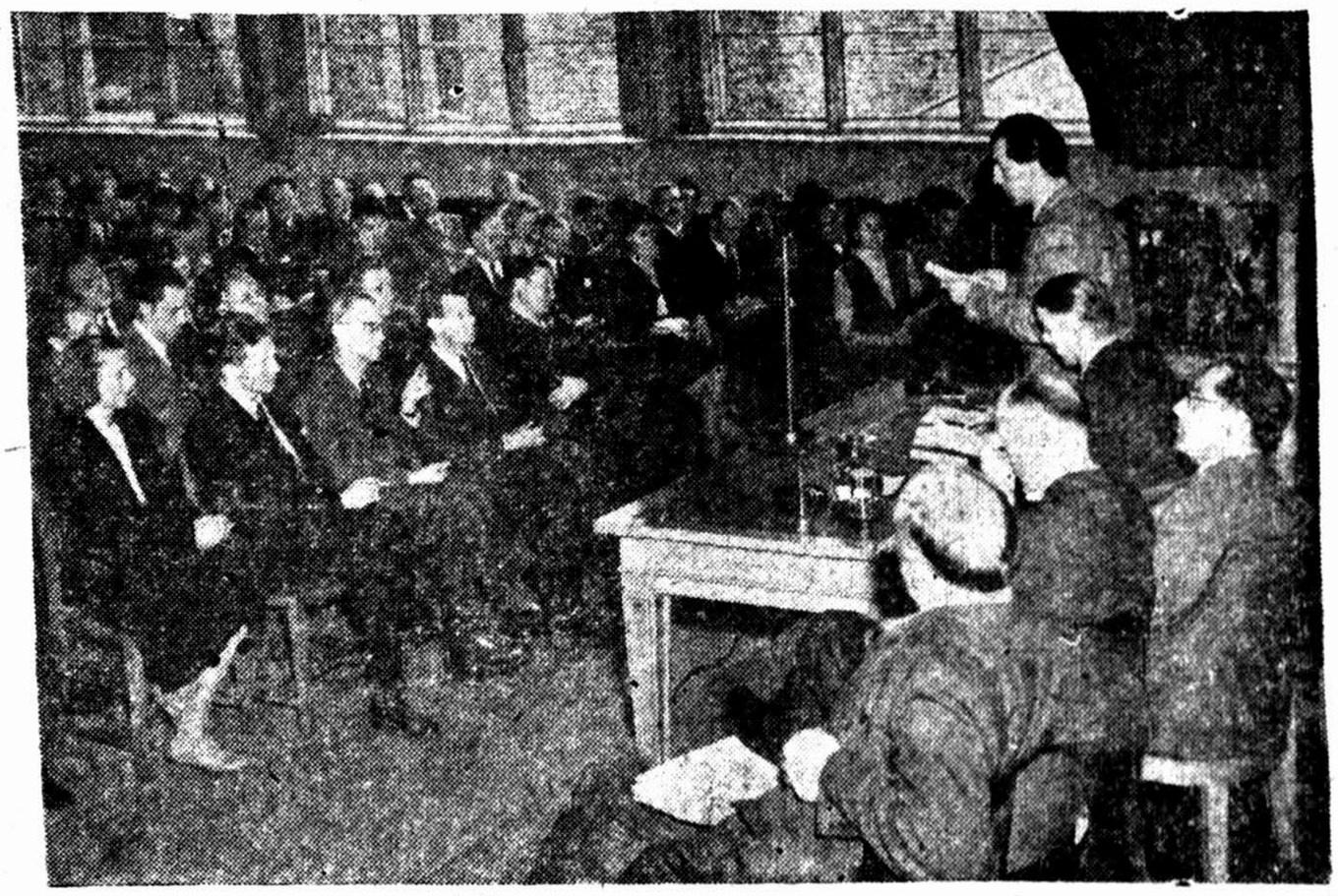
Which is the world's commonest bird? Darwin suggested the fulmar petrel; Mr. Fisher believes that the little auk runs it close if it does not actually beat it.

The most abundant land bird in the world is either the starling or house-sparrow. Originating in Europe, both have spread to other continents, and in North America are pushing rapidly as a westward. Though the house-sparrow has a wider distribution, having reached Uruguay and the Falklands, the starling has probably the higher population since it is not so restricted in habitat.

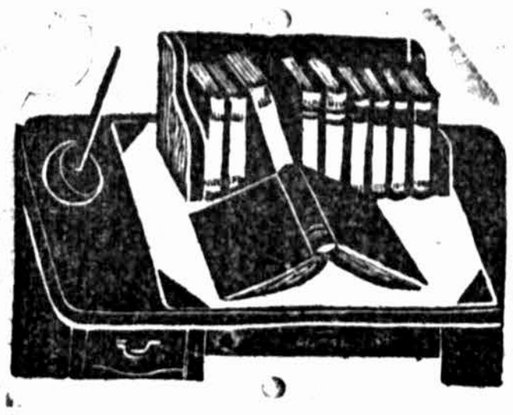
The world's most widely spread land bird must be the barn owl, which is found in all parts except the Polar regions. New Zealand, and some Pacific Islands, though it has reached Fiji.

The two main methods of counting are the area census and breeding count of an individual species, both valuable for finding actual populations and comparing different years. Members of the British Trust who do this work as a hobby must be among the most patient, watchful people on earth.

Czech "Shadow Parliament" At Caxton Hall



Czecho-Slovak M.Ps. who fled from their country following the Communist Putsch of last February held their first 'shadow Parliament' at Caxton Hall Socialist addressed the meeting and read a number of messages of good-will including one from MR. CHURCHILL. Photo Shows:—DR KRAJINA seen as he reads the messages to the assembled Company at the Caxton Hall.



Russia From Inside

"My Experiences In Soviet Russia" by Dr. Meghnad Saha, The Bookman, Calcutta Rs. 5.

"In The Land of Socialism" by Six Soviet Authors, International Publishing House Calcutta, Rs. 7/8.

No country is more written about and less known than Soviet Russia There has been an unending spate of books on the Soviet ever since it was founded thirty years ago. The books range from the classic tome of the Webbs to the latest two-anna pamphlet published by the F. S. U. But still the public curiosity is not satisfied and every new book is assured of an eager response.

Dr. Meghnad Saha's book is essentially a personal narrative. He visited Russia in 1945 as the Indian representative at the 220th anniversary of the Russian Academy of Sciences and had thus a unique opportunity to observe things at first hand. The articles he contributed then to various journals about his experiences and observations have been collected together in the first volume. Naturally Dr. Saha was more interested in the scientific advancement in Russia and his book covers mainly that aspect of Soviet progress. The book deserves perusal as one of the few first-hand books on Russia written by an Indian, even though it does not throw much new light on the subject. Good scientists, it seems, do not necessarily make good authors.

"In the Land of the Soviet" is a collection of nine comprehensive articles on subjects ranging from public health to the financial system of Soviet Russia. They are all written by well-known Soviet authors and should be thus considered to be authoritative. Apart from its interest to the general reader, this book is of special value to our public men and administrators who are building the new India. Besides providing the much-needed information this timely handbook of 432 pages should serve as an inspiration in the task of national reconstruction.

N.

Pakistan X-Rayed

INSIDE PAKISTAN by K. L. Gauba, Rajkamal Publications, Delhi. Rs. 5.

Two years ago Mr. K. L. Gauba published his "Consequences of Pakistan." It was at once a warning against and an intelligent anticipation of the dream empire of Mr. Jinnah which was in gestation then. On the 15th of August last Pakistan was born at last with a fanfare of trumpets and shouts of Qaid-e-Azam Zindabad. It was inevitable that Gauba with his flair for topical publications and intimate knowledge of the personalities that are running 'the largest Islamic state in the world' should produce a successor to his 'Consequestion of Pakistan.'

INSIDE PAKISTAN is that book, which every Indian should read and which will probably be thrown out of the window (if not burnt ceremoniously) by every Pakistani. As the author says, this book "has no uncertainty or doubt. It is a picture, the close-up, straight-ahead view of a dream come true. It provides a graphic description of the events which preceded and followed the birth of Pakistan, of the various problems which beset its rulers and of the intricate politico-religious pattern on which it is evolving.

INSIDE PAKISTAN covers the riots and massacres which heralded the birth of Pakistan, the bungling in its administration, the deal given first, to Hindus and Sikhs and then to Muslim refugees, the menace of the Frontier, which still looms large over Pakistan, the invasion of Kashmir—to name only a few subjects. "Redder than any sky was Pakistan's dawn of freedom",—thus opens the book and the author provides a running panchromatic commentary on the various personalities, problems and aspects aspects of Pakistan.

Gauba knows how to highlight his story and bring out its salient points. In this book he has missed nothing of interest in Pakistan. He has taken great care to document his observations and statements—as far as possible from Pakistan sources. This makes the present volume a mine of information.

Among the most interesting topics he deals with are those that throw millions of Muslims in the leadership light on the disillusionment of the of the League, the internal scramble for power in Pakistan, and the background of the move to establish the rule of the Shariat in the Dominion. A valuable chapter is "War or Peace?", which seeks to answer the ever-recurring question whether there will be war between India and Pakistan.

The charm of the book lies not merely in its vivid narration but also in its scintillating comments on men and things. Read this of Jinnah: "No man has made so detailed a study of the Act of Parliament relating to the Indian Constitution as Jinnah. Great parcels of his life are wrapped up in folios of the Government of India Acts." Again: "The secret of Mr. Jinnah's political success is mainly in making an allegation against his political opponents, no matter how false or true, and repeating it over and over again until people and sometimes the victims themselves begin to believe that they are guilty."

Iftikhar-ud-Din is "by birth a bourgeoise capitalist, by intellectual persuasions a Communist, by religion an atheist, by political expediency a Muslim Leaguer and by experience an Opportunist." Altaf Hussain, the editor of "Dawn", is "a small dynamic personality. All his writings are flavoured with picric acid and have a smell of gun-powder."

An index heightens the value of this publication and makes it an excellent reference book on Pakistan and its leaders.

—N. J.

BEGUM ANNUAL

Casting away the work-a-day garb, BEGUM appropriately comes out in rich and gay colours to celebrate the first anniversary. It is a bumper annual number with numerous photographs, variety of articles, arts, fashion and home notes, all for one rupee.

It has been a year of success considering the mag's efforts to cater for a wide range of taste without impairing its individuality. Under the able editorship of the unassuming but purposeful looking Violet Alva, BEGUM has voiced with force the grievances of the common woman and also aired ambitions of the equality-conscious educated few. The serious pursuits, however, have not left BEGUM totally unmindful of the other aspects of a woman's life in the home. With India as a secular state promising full rights to every individual irrespective of sex, caste or creed, women of the country cannot remain a suppressed minority. We should have many more "Begum" crusaders to set the woman free from disease, ignorance and illiteracy. So here's wishing BEGUM many happy returns of the day.

L.

Homage To Gandhiji

HOMAGE, Publications Division, Ministry of Information, Delhi, Re. 1.

In this attractively got up booklet are collected the last tributes paid to Mahatma Gandhi from all over the world. No other figure in history ever received such a spontaneous homage of affection and respect. Apart from the tributes, there is a facsmile of the last letter written by Gandhiji, a number of photographs and three colour plates—one among them depicting the meeting of Gurudev Tagore and Gandhiji by Jamini Roy.

Drama Of Pralhad

"PRAHLAD NATAK KATHA" and "SAHAN VIRNAN GITO" by Jugatram Dave. Published by the Navajivan Prakashan Mandir, Ahmedabad. Price Re. 0-10-0, (1948) Second Edn.

Hindu mythology credits a small young Prince, Prahlad with SATYAGRAHA against his father, King Hiranyakashipu, who was a DAITYA or ASURA (an unbeliver in God-head). The boy was a devotee of BHAGWAN (God) and the father had forbidden him to utter the name of BHAGWAN even. But, Prahlad continued to do so, and the father challenged him to show him his BHAGWAN, if he really existed. The father bore a charmed life, he could not be killed by man or beast, during night or day, neither on earth nor in the sky. BHAGWAN, in order to rescue his young devotee, appeared in the form of NAR-SIMHA, half man, half lion, at dusk, when it was neither day nor night, and in the middle of a Pillar, which would be neither the earth nor the sky. These incidents are woven in very simple language in the form of a drama, which was staged by the inmates of the Vedachhi Ashram in the Surat district about 20 years ago. Both Gandhiji and Sardar Saheb saw it, with approval. It is really a very creditable effort and should prove attractive to juveniles. The other small poems bear on this theme and are easy to understand and follow.

K.

Life would be wonderfully pleasant if only there were no grown-ups to interfere. Thus many children must have reflected, and now their dream is coming, as nearly as may be, true in Sweden, where the City Council of Stockholm has laid out a large field as a miniature town solely for children.

Miss V. V. Prema and Miss Rukmani Iyengar, President and Secretary respectively of New Delhi Balkan-Ji-Bari

So far the grown-ups had to have a hand in it, but then the golden key was handed over to the Chairman of the Toy Town Council,—a child, elected to this high office by his contemporaries. Those whose tastes tend rather to the practical will be given hammers and nails, bricks and scrap with which to build their own houses; but the crowning glory will consist in an ancient mail van, some trams and motor-cars and—unbelievable splendour!—an aircraft, the gift of the Swedish Air Force.

At this point intrusive grown-ups will exclaim that that is going too far; first on the obvious ground that the children will certainly kill each other, and secondly, a more subtle objection, that too much reality will destroy the delights of make-believe. As to the first, these alarmists can at once be reassured, for none of these vehicles will go; let the young aeronauts twiddle all the gadgets never so wisely, the aircraft will not budge an inch.

This is as artistically as it is practically sound, for the greatest joy is not in doing but in pretending to do. The powers of the motor-car are deplorable limited if only, as we are now to discover, by lack of petrol, but pretending knows no bounds. It would not be surprising to learn that in a few weeks these real vehicles have been deserted or perhaps left to a few grown-up guests who, poor things, cannot pretend, while the children themselves have reverted to some casual piece of wood possessing all the qualities of a fairy chariot and a magic carpet.

The elaborately real thing emphasizes too grossly the difference between the animate and the inanimate, but the youthful imagination, granted only the humblest means, can disregard it. It will be in adventures of the spirit that Toy Town will always be richest, and the more securely the bodies of its denizens are on the ground, the higher will their souls soar.

* * *

I may just remind you that the Balkan-ji-Bari is making elaborate arrangements for organising a Children's Own Town and Garden Exhibition. Those interested in it may communicate directly with its Secretary, Shrimati Sarlaben R. Nanavati, "Saroj Nivas", Juhu Road, Vile Parle (West), Bombay 24.

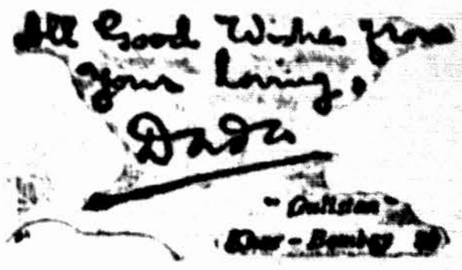
Rao Saheb N. N. Aiyer, a Member of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-Ji-Bari, during his recent trip to South India, tried his best to propagate the aims and ideals of the Movement. He delivered a public lecture at Madras, and exhorted the younger generation to establish Balkan-Ji-Bari centres there and throughout South India.

An account of the General Meetings held last week will be given in the next Sunday's issue.

Those interested in the Balkan-Ji-Bari activities and Child Welfare Work are cordially invited to correspond with Dada,—"Guistan", Khar, Bombay 21, who will be much pleased to hear from them.

A "Fairy" Child of Marine Lines Balkan-Ji-Bari

Our President, Shri B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, in Balkan-Ji-Bari Uniform.



Let us talk it over—

"Why don't we have some legislation outlawing the tyranny of the mother-in-law?" Thus burst out a nephew of mine. "We have prohibition laws; vigilance and anti-corruption departments; laws to check betting and rumour-mongering; and the Goonda Act. This twentieth century civilization should really curb the authority of the mother-in-law, too!" That's how his mind seemed to argue ....

Now, don't you suppose this young man was smarting under the influence of his own mother-in-law. A mistake you are likely to make if you think in English even while you write or speak that language. (Aren't we told to do that—think in English—in order to wield the tongue correctly?) For, by some curious irony (or so it seems to us) the Westerner suffers from the mother-in-law complex. why should it be thus? Can it be that his dense of chivalry is taken advantage of by the woman? Whatever that be, a man's fear of the mother-in-law sounds strange to the Indian's ears, because for centuries we have been taught to regard woman as helpless—a mere "abala".

By no stretch of imagination can we think of a son-in-law regarding with awe his own mother-in-law. On the contrary, the latter is out to please the former. All favours are showered upon him. So much so that even a saying has been coined on the institution of the son-in-law! Whether this jealous regard for his wishes is shown with ulterior motives i.e. for ensuring a daughter's happiness or whether there's sex factor behind it (as the ultra modern psychologists are won't to explain) is not what matters. The undisputable fact is that an Indian son-in-law is very much a pampered creature!!

Well then, to whose tyranny was our young man referring to? Obviously the tyranny his better-half was subjected to. And who else could be the culprit but his own mother dear? But a good boy that he was, he had no heart to complain against his mother. And how could his complaints hold ground with me? For, didn't I know what a good lady his mother was? The angelic smile on her lips and her willingness to help the needy had endeared her to the entire neighbourhood. Was it possible that one with such kindly disposition could ill-treat a young girl who had come to their house leaving all her dear ones? But so it appeared to be, whether I cared to believe it or not.

I had never known this nephew of mine to wear so much as a frown on his handsome face. Since his marriage, however, he began to evince an unmistakable irritability. And truth to tell, some of us in the family had feared the worse incompatibility between the young couple!

His wife was too sensible to fan his fury by adding a word of her own—at least in my presence! The boy could have put an end to the untenable situation by separating from the parents but that was out of the question in these days of housing scarcity! He had to witness his ma playing the double role of a loving mother and an inconsiderate mother-in-law. The fact that he despised the latter without even remotely eluding to mother proves that he was not an ungrateful son after all. Still he could not ignore the injustice done to his wife. Perhaps this concern for the 'wife' was at the root of his mother's strange behaviour. Until the slip of that girl came, she was the guardian angel of her son. who, on his side owed first allegiance to her. But now there was a serious challenge to her sovereign powers. The pity of it was that the boy seemed to like the change! So it was necessary to punish the usurper in all possible ways—so perhaps thought the mother!

But then had she forgotten the old days when she herself had shed bitter tears suffering at the hands of her own mother-in-law? Was this then sort of avenging the wrong done to her in the past? That appears to be the only explanation in this case, and perhaps it is so in most cases where a kind mother becomes a tyrant mother-in-law. As long as this tradition (!) continues, the tenderest woman is bound to be cursed as one belonging to the breed of mothers-in-law! Their numbers in the cities, where the joint family system is nearly extinct, may not be menacing. But they are sufficient to play mischief and drive some young persons to agitate for an Anti-Mother-in-Law Act.

—*Leela*

TANZEB

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Heard In A Queue

By Phyllis Lovell

Do you, reading this, think about Britain as a vague, far-off island, just a design on the map? Or is she a place you hope one day to visit, whose people you would like to meet?

We in the United Kingdom know that you are watching with interest Britain's climb back to prosperity. We know, too, that you are aware of our lack of some commodities—how we must make-do with fewer clothes and household goods, even with insufficient houses. But we do not want you to think that we are having a grim time because we must export so many of those things we would like to have in our homes.

There are in Britain about 10,000,000 housewives and mothers. We are just people like you, eating perhaps different foods, living under rather different conditions from yours; but still "sisters under the skin," wanting the same things as you do—health and happiness for our families, good homes and better educational facilities for our children.

Busy Lives

Life is not grim, but certainly in some ways it is busier and more strenuous than it was before World War II. That is because everywhere there is growth and movement a pushing forwards, whether it be for the export drive, increased social services, better education or raising vegetables in our gardens or allotments. This movement is something of which we are part, each doing his or her individual share.

I think my pet queue is fairly representative of Britain's women, although nowadays we do not have many queues. There are more assistants more shops, more fish, than during World War II. But we still wait in line for the little luxuries which are coming back—and this queue, every Friday, is for cream buns. The "cream" is not real, but it tastes good, and the children love it.

We talk as we wait of course, and one day I asked the women nearest me what they felt about the way things are, and what they most wanted, dreamed of getting one day.

I half expected an immediate cry of meat, more shoes for the children, or a complaint about the difficulty of finding cups and mixing bowls But the queue took the question more seriously. Most of them like me, had been through the six-year battle of London during World War II. We had all, during that time learned to listen to and read world news intelligently. And the news today in the four crammed pages of our newspapers, is not encouraging. I think Mrs. Robbins, a bus driver's wife, spoke for all of us when she said "Peace."

Home Of Her Own

"My dream," she said, "the one thing I'd like to be absolutely certain about, is that I'd never again have to take the children down into the air-raid shelter at night. And, of course, I want a home of my own. If only I could get a pre-fabricated house... but if we were certain of peace, I could be certain of that, too."

"Well, my dream's coming true," said Mrs. Moffatt cheerfully Mrs. Moffatt does part-time work in a factory, making cardboard-boxes in which goods for export are packed. "I left school at 14. But my boy's got a scholarship to the College. And he'll go on to the University. This new education scheme has given him the chance we couldn't have ....but I wish I could get grey flannels for him...."

Mrs. Hearst, big, bluff and hearty joined in from the edge of the pavement where she sat re-caning the seat of a chair. For years she has come round our district, walking with her husband behind a knife-sharpening machine. Mr. Hearst died during World War II. but his widow still carries on, appearing regularly every fourth Friday to repair our doormats, sharpen our scissors. As soon as she comes, we keep her a place in the queue, while she goes on working until it is her turn to be served.

Miss Perrin's Dream

"You know," she said, "what the world needs is for the housewives to get together. We women of all nations feel the same about things really, if only we could talk it out. Oh, I know there's ructions when it comes to sharing a kitchen stove. But this is something bigger that I just know we think the same about. You wouldn't get any talk of war then....."

Little Miss Perrin, grey-haired, rather shy, had a dream—"to see Australia." That was all she would say, and she would give no reason. Was it some book or film she had once seen that fired her imagination? Or was it, perhaps, that someone had gone there years ago, with the promise that she should follow later....?

"That he'll be a boy—and that he won't want to be an airman, like his father and grandfather," said Mrs. Dent, an expectant mother. "Oh—and that I can get the sort of pram they're exporting....."

Mrs. Robinson sighed. "Just somebody to help with the housework," she said. "Being a doctor's wife, with four under-tens, is no joke."

"What I'd like is to be able to take the kids somewhere where it wouldn't pay anybody in the world to drop an atom bomb." called somebody further up the queue.

Building Something Good

Everyone suddenly looked a little strained; that struck a chord of fear at the back of all our minds. But as if to counteract the gloomy note, at that minute, the van drew up with a squeak of breaks and the cream buns came out of the back—four trays were stacked with them instead of the usual three. A ripple of anticipation was expressed by the queue. Mrs. Hearst left her chair-mending and came to take her place.

"You, with your typewriter," she said to me, "You tell the women of other countries how things are with us. Half the people here couldn't have afforded cream buns before World War II. Life's looking up for us ordinary folk. That's how it'll be all over the world, if we give it a chance.

You mark my words. It's the women who can do it if they try—women everywhere. We're building something good—but we've got to have peace to do it."

THE DOG DOES THE BOOMERANG TRICK

SUSIE, a six-year-old Alsatian who went by air 13 months ago to South Devon, has returned to her old home at Heaton Chapel, Stockport. The dog walked 400 miles on a route over which she had never been before. Instinct is the only explanation experts give for her means of finding her way back to her former owner Mrs. L. Susan.

MEN v. WOMEN

It is not often that men and women are able to say in public exactly what they feel about all the irritating habits and characteristics of the opposite sex. But in two radio features recently broadcast in the BBC's Third Programme opportunities were given for an all in tussle of this kind.

First came 'Hurrah for Womanhood!' in which Peter Watts, all fine feeling temporarily laid aside, wrote and produced a wickedly satirical programme. The reply was heard a few months later, when 'Femina' a woman who perhaps wisely, preferred to remain strictly anonymous retaliated with 'Lords of Creation'

MERCILESS STYLE

Each programme laid bare in most merciless style, the foibles and weakness of each sex. In 'Hurrah for Womanhood!' the unmasking took place in the Temple of Womanhood, which bore a more than coincidental resemblance to an outsize department store; 'Femina' countered by setting much of her programme on the playing fields.

And what was the outcome of it all? Mr. Watts proved beyond question that women are exasperating, don't know their own minds, often coo over their children in a nauseating manner and resent their growing up by prying into their private affairs, pay far too much attenton to clothes, faces and hats—especially hats—are slaves to fashion, don't really understand their menfolk are bullies, often brainless, catty and cowardly. They paint their fingernails and their lipstick comes off on teacups but they are absolutely indispensable to men.

CAST-IRON CASE

'Femina also had a cast-iron case; she proved that men are selfish, inconsiderate, want waiting on from morning to night, tell the same funny story with monotonous frequency, boast, refuse responsibility for the naughtiness of their children, are unbelievably self-centered, ultra-conventional, addicted to all kinds of sport to a maddening degree, and fail to appreciate their wives but—they are quite indispensable to women. Both sides having got all this off their chests the Third Programme has now returned to its accustomed fare of music, drama, and talks. Nevertheless the experiment was very welcome and provided a delicious period of relaxation when chivalry and good manners were—but only temporarily—abandoned.

GILWELL–THE HOME OF SCOUTING

By Victor Gordon

Lord Baden Powell gove his spirit to Gilwell and Gilwell gave him its name. Since 1919 when it was opened as a training centre for Scouts, Gilwell has assumed international importance. The article below is of special interest to Scouts and Scouters in India for India was among the first overseas countries to take advantage of the facilities offered at Gilwell and has sent more Scouts there than any other member of the British Commonwealth.

SET among the maple trees, the limes and the hornbeams in sequestered detachment on the fringes of the historic Epping Forest, yet within half an hour's train journey of the heart of London, is Gilwell Park—a place of pilgrimage for members of the Scout Movement from all parts of the world.

For Gilwell, with its 18th-century mansion standing in 92 acres of grounds has, since it was purchased by Mr. Dubois Maclaren, an East London Scout Commissioner and presented to the Boy Scouts Association, became not only the home of Scouting in Great Britain and the British Commonwealth, but is also regarded as the home of world-wide Scouting and has played no small part in the encouragement of International Scouting and in helping both men and boys of different nationalities to come together and understand each other.

Not a year passes but Scouts from many countries camp at Gilwell and Scouters from all parts of the globe bring their difficulties and their experiences to their fellow Scouters there.

For Gilwell was the first training centre to be set up for the training of Scout leaders.

The "Discovery"

It was early in 1919 that Mr. Maclaren told Chief Scout Baden Powell that if a camping ground, so greatly needed for East London Scouts, could be found he would buy it for them. "B. P." replied that, in addition to a camping ground, he would like a training centre for scoutmasters. That same week-end 'foraging' parties of Scouts went out looking for a suitable site and it was a patrol from Stepney who "discovered" Gilwell Park, with the old house lying derelict, having been unoccupied for seven years. "B. P." was called for and immediately decided it was just the place that was wanted. The estate was purchased and immediate steps taken to restore the house, while many Scouts spent their week-end tidying up the grounds.

The official opening ceremony took place in July 1919 and in September the same year the first course for Scout leaders was held. All the members were British but it was not long before the centre took on an international aspect.

At Gilwell is a book containing photographs of the members of each course right back to the initial one and in the group composing the ninth course, held in September 1920, are three Indians, N. Sule, M. Palker and K. Parlikar. India, in fact was among the first overseas countries to take advantage of the facilities offered at Gilwell and since those early days Indians have figured regularly among those who have taken the course and India has sent more Scout leaders for training there than any other member of the British Commonwealth.

Model For Others

Since their inception over 300 courses for Scouts and Wolf Cub leaders have been held at Gilwell, taken by men and women from over 60 different countries. It was without any pressure at all from British that the place has come to be regarded as the international centre for the training of their own centre for the training of Scout and Wolf Cub leaders. Other countries have set up their own training centres modelled on Gilwell and it is at Gilwell that the recognized training pamphlets are compiled and despatched to all parts of the world.

The training undertaken at Gilwell represents Parts II of the course for the much-prized Wood Badge. Part One is theoretical, consisting of a correspondence course based on questions set by Gilwell, and Part III is a four-month period of observation when the candidate returns home from the training centre to his own troops or pack and is watched by his own District Commissioner to see that he has benefited by the training he has undergone and is applying the principles he has learnt. Those who successfully complete the course qualify for the Wood Badge, which consists of two wooden beads worn on a thong round the neck, replica of the beads of Dinisulu's Necklace, captured by Baden Powell in 1888.

Intrinsically it is valueless. Two pieces of wood hung on the end of a bootlace, but treasured by the aged, coveted by the young and worn with just pride by those in the middle years. It is a symbol of Gilwell and Gilwell training. A Scouter who has passed the Wood Badge course becomes automatically a member of the 1st Gilwell Park Scout Group, which is now many thousands strong and whose members belong to all Dominions, Colonies and Foreign Nations.

Members of the Group hold a reunion at Gilwell Park once a year.

Democratic Courses

The courses themselves are truly international and democratic. The candidates are split up into Patrols and it is quite common for a patrol to consist of Scouters of different nationalities. A patrol might well be made up of an Englishman, an Indian, a Burman, an Egyptian, a Chinese, a Dutchman, and a Scouter from the Gold Coast, and during their eight days training, which is carried out as much as possible through the medium of games, competitions and practices between Patrols, they fend completely for themselves, living together as Scouts, and each in turn performing the humble duties of camp life—the fetching of wood, the drawing of water and the highly resonsible task of cooking for his comrades.

Of the six hundred who took the course at Gilwell last year, 150 came from overseas and of that number 21 came from India. One of the latest to take the course is U. Ba. Lwin, Burma's Chief Commissioner for Scouts, who received his training at Gilwell in 1928 and, who during a three-month visit to Britain, is taking the opportunity of returning there for a Wolf Cub leadership course.

To name but a few of the Indian Scouters who acquitted themselves well in their quest for the Wood Badge at Gilwell last year, there were L. Basu (provincial secretary for the Eastern States), from Calcutta; D. Bhagwat and M. W. Warty, from Bombay; S. Das, from Howrah; E. K. Swamy, from Madras; T. Hashmat Singh, from Khaipur; D W Mall, a school teacher from Berar A. Ramrao, a barrister from Bangalore, and A. J. Thirunavukkarau, who very scon became to be called by his comrades as 'Smiler,' both for breath-saving reasons and because of his genial disposition.

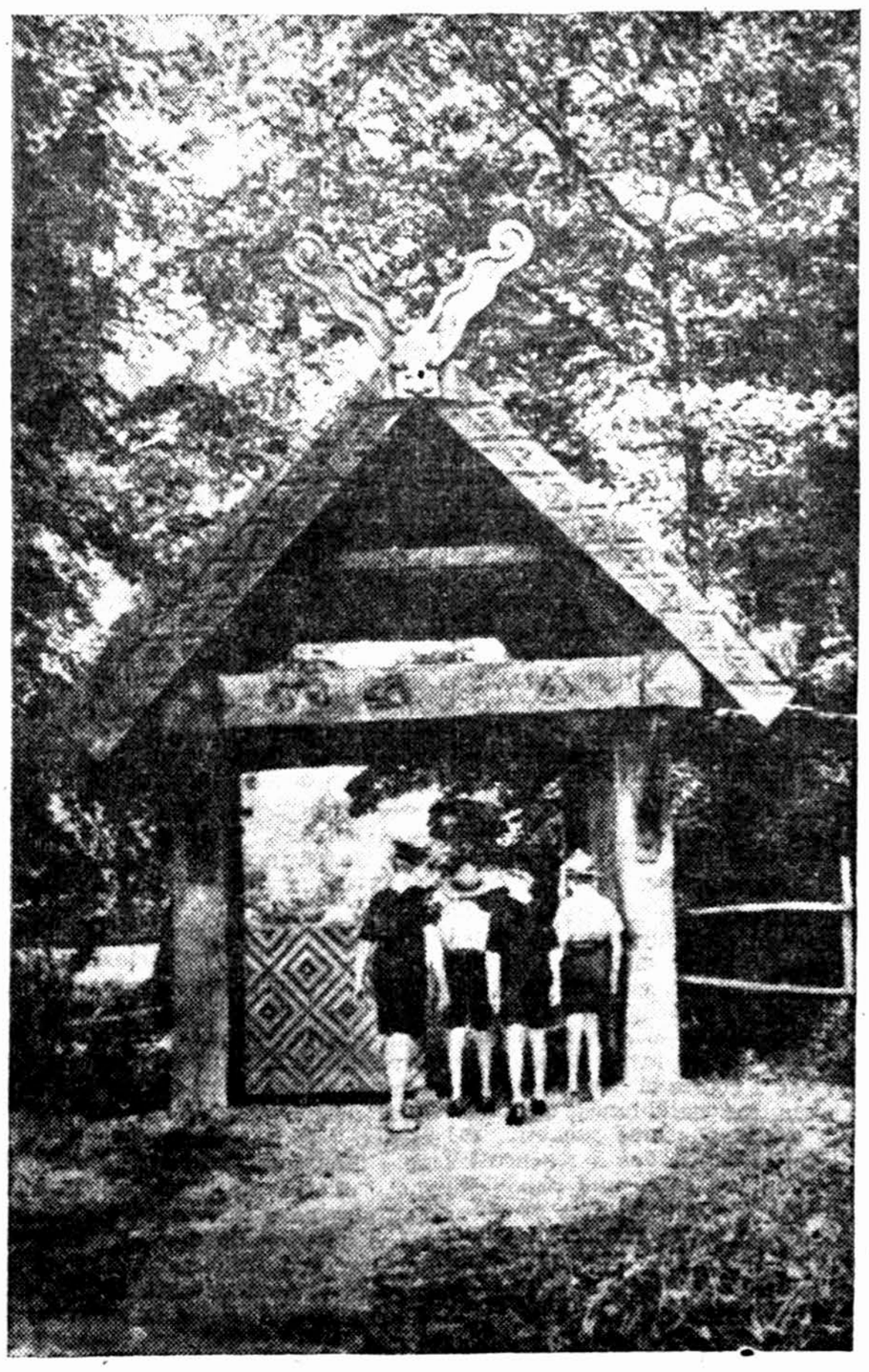
Apart from the courses for Scout and Cub leaders, other specialist courses are held at Gilwell during the winter and, of course, it is used as a camping ground for Scouts from all over Britain—over a quarter of a million have camped there since it was opened.

Baden Powell

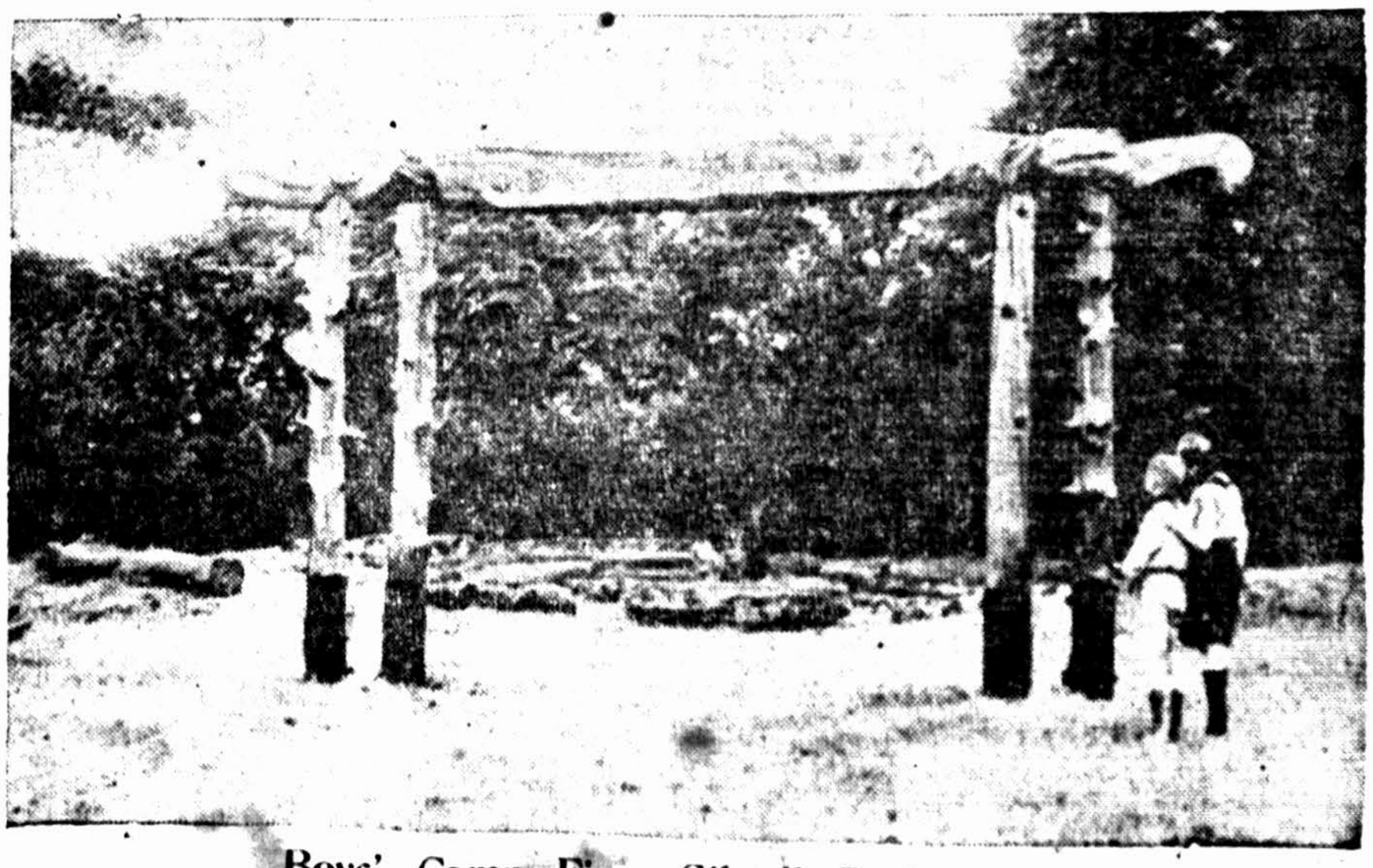
Log Cabins, a shady lecture theatre comprising logs comfortably hollowed and backed under a shady oak tree, a camp fire shelter capable of accommodating 800, are among the features dotted about the spacious training grounds. Others are visible evidence of the international character of the place and of the regard in which it is held overseas such as the maple trees planted from seed sent by the Boy Scouts of Canada, carvings from Australia, a bronze buffalo (perched on a log on the West lawn) the gift of American Scouts.

It was a fitting tribute to the place that the Founder of the Boy Scouts Association, when a peerage was conferred upon him, should take as his title Lord Baden Powell of Gilwell, for the spirit of "B.P". has had its effect on Gilwell and lives there still. It is the spirit of happiness, tolerance and good fellowship; the spirit of thoughtfulness, preparedness and unselfishness, which he wrapped up in the game of scouting for boys and gave to the world, that has throughout the years been given out from Gilwell.

In a special sense the spirit of the Scout Movement which he gave to the world he implanted upon the lands of Gilwell, which has meant so much to the men and women of many races, creeds, colours and callings.



Jim Green Gate, Gilwell Park



Boys' Camp Fire, Gilwell Park

Our Delhi Letter *From Our Special Correspondent*

Punjabee Bid For Delhi Domination

Is Delhi becoming a Punjabi dominated town?

NEW DELHI.

Let me quote from the Government's "Yellow Paper," issued to detail the progress of Relief and Rehabilitation.

"The Joint Rehabilitation Board at a recent meeting approved the plan to build about 4.000 new houses in twelve East Punjab towns to provide roofed accommodation to nearly 100,000 refugees. The towns selected and the new accommodation proposed is as follows:-

"Jullundur, Ludhiana, Jagadhiry, Kanal, Panipat five hundred houses each. Rewari three hundred houses. Sonepat, Gurgaon, Palwal, Rohtak, Moga and Pathankot two hundred houses each. Fifty per cent of the cost will be paid by the Government, which means the Government of India. As against this, the construction of 48,000 houses in and around Delhi to lodge 2,50,000 refugees is planned. According to Government's White Paper in the next four to six months 3,200 tenements should be ready in the Western extension of the city to hous 20,000 refugees." In the Shadipura area five thousand houses are to be built within the shortest possible time. In the United Provinces, there is a plan to build 14,000 houses in the various towns of the Province. The Central Provinces Government is taking steps to build 3,000 houses as also a number of shops.

It will be thus seen that twelve towns in the East Punjab are to have new 4,000 houses as against 8,200 additional houses in a single town of Delhi. 14,000 in the United Provinces and 3,000 in the Central Provinces.

Another Scheme Still

"The proposed sites of Kalkaji, Tehar and Shaikh serai townships in Delhi Province will be available for development in another four or five months. These townlets will provide 40,000 new houses for about 2,00,000 refugees." It is really considerate of the Bhargava Ministry that the whole of the East Punjab Province shall also have three townships; all in the vicinity of Delhi, at Faridabad, Gurgaon and Anandpore. They are expected to accommodate about a lakh of refugees and should be regarded the second line of defence against any move to free the Federal Capital from Punjabee dictation. The scheme of Delhi townlets will cover an area of 3,425 acres and will affect sixteen villages.

It is interesting that the local Congress had protested against the building of a Central Agricultural College and the creation of a green belt round Delhi on the ground that it would deprive villagers of their land. Not a ripple has disturbed the placidity of local Congress, at the proposed uprooting of men, women and children from their houses and hearth in the sixteen villages. Originally these townlets were estimated to cost nearly six crores of rupees. The scheme has since been modified and will cost a couple of crores. As already reported a third scheme to build towns in the United Provinces again in the vicinity of Delhi, is under active consideration. These towns will provide accommodation for the refugees from Sind, North West Frontier Province, Bahawalpur and Baluchistan.

Side by side, the Government of India are planning to build a subsidiary capital in the Central Provinces to relieve congestion of Delhi.

Important Issues

Several issues arise. Firstly, is it advisable to concentrate large population within a radius of forty miles from Delhi? Strategically, a population of nearly two million will make a nice target in an aerial bombardment.

Secondly, has the building and accommodation limit been reached in the East Punjab? If a small town of Delhi is made to absorb four million refugees, why has a target of 100,000 placed for twelve towns in the East Punjab. Surely there is more building space available in Jullundur, Ludhiana, Jagadhiry, Karnal, Sonepat etc. Five hundred houses each in scantily populated towns like Jagadhiry as against 8,200 houses in already congested Delhi, would indicate how the mind of the Punjab Government is working

Thirdly, the Government is committed to planned economy. The corner-stone of the planned economy is the dispersal of the means of production, and equalisation of opportunities between Province and Province. It should also mean dispersal of the population so that scantily populated areas are filled up. Due to larger attractions elsewhere, Rajputana, for instance, has been depopulated, and it will be in the interests of India if the refugee population were resettled in Rajputana and in such other areas. The fact, however is that the Punjab Government is allowed to have an easy walk over. The number of non-Muslim refugees from the West Punjab exceeds by more than a million the Muslim refugees, who have migrated from the East Punjab And yet, the Punjab Government is permitted to flood with a million refugees the non-Punjab areas, such as Delhi, the United Provinces, and even the Central Provinces.

Covetous Eyes On Simla

The Punjab Government, after delaying as long as ih possibly could, has announced the site of its capital. Since then it has hardly taken any step to implement its announced decision. On the contrary, the Punjab Government has been casting covetous eyes on Simla and would like the Government of India to hand it over to it. All the professions that as soon as it were announced, Punjabee contractors, businessmen, industrialists and labourers would make a beeline to the site of the new capital, have melted away. Instead of tackling the biggest problem that has ever forced India, the rival Congress groups in the Punjab have resumed their pre-partition struggle for power. The Sacharites and non-Sacharites from the West Punjab won their first round when they manoeuvred to get themselves nominated to the East Punjab Legislature. Their ultimate objective being Ministership, they agitated for their representation in the Cabinet Some of them have succeeded in getting in the Cabinet now. The contest is not over yet as the new entrants in the Cabinet are all non-Sacharites. The nomination of the West Punjab Hindus and Sikhs on the East Punjab Legislature and their inclusion in the Cabinet has made democracy and Parliamentary institutions a mockery. Parliamentary institutions recognise a Minister without portfolio or without cabinet rank. It was left to India to create Ministers without constituencies. This is, however, a digression.

Pandit Nehru has claimed that India shall have a secular State. He has rightly penalised Communalism and has denounced Provincialism. The Rulers of India have announced their determination to hammer out a classless, province-less secular nation out of the present Indian society. But—

'Non-Punjabee refugees from the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan and Bahawalpur will be removed from the Kurukshetra camp and settled on land in the Matsya Union. Refugees from Sind are being offered land in Rajputana States and in the districts of Bombay Presidency", so runs the White Paper.

Punjab For The Punjabee

It will be thus seen that the Punjab for the Punjabees still remain the corner stone of the Punjabee Congress Rulers policy and programme. Not only the whole of the Punjab should be an exclusive preserve of the Punjabees, but Punjabees should be permitted to spread their tentacles in Delhi, Western United Provinces and even the Central Provinces.

Instead of taking a strong line with the Punjab Government, the Government of India is playing with the idea of building a subisidiary capital Literally crores were spent on building office and residential accommodation outside and inside Delhi during the war. Beautifully laid, well constructed military stations in the hills lie vacant because the British have gone and have taken away their British troops with them. The whole of Chakratta station, connected by a motor road with Dehra Dun, for instance, is lying completely empty today. So are many other hill stations in the Punjab and the United Provinces. They however cannot be made use of either to accommodate the Government offices or the refugees.

It is interesting that during the week ending June 4, Central Government deposits with the Reserve Bank dropped by 12.33 crores to Rs. 217.77 crores. This is attributed to appreciable disbursements at the beginning of the month. Note circulation, during the same week went up by 1.08 crores to Rs. 1301.68 crores. In the worst days of war, in 1942-43, the notes in circulation stood at Rs 513.44 lakhs and at the end of war year, 1945-46 they stood at 1162.64 lakhs. They have gone up by 139 crores since then. It is a surprise that Price-Index is registering an ever upward trend?

Genuine HAARLEM—OIL

"Waaning-Tilly-Oil"

Are you suffering from disorders of the Liver and Gall System, the consequences of which may be: Headaches, skin eruptions, eructations, yellow complexion, pressure on the stomach, dark-coloured urin, general lassitude, colics, gallbladder-trouble, gallstones, start a course of Waaning-Tilly Haarlem-Oil, the world-famed Genuine Dutch Drops in the blue packing. It is the remedy which has a regenerating effect on the Liver and regulates the secretion of Gall. It gives an instant relief from the terrible pains of gallstone colics and has rendered excellent services to drive out the stones. By virtue of its purifying properties Waaning Tilly-Oil has a beneficial influence on the blood and the kidneys and is therefore a good preventive against rheumatism and gout. In case of grit in the kidneys, kidney-stone colic, the Oil is regularly prescribed.

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY!!
A FEW OF THE MANY EXPRESSIONS OF THANKS WHICH WE CONTINUALLY RECEIVE FROM CURED PATIENTS IN ALL COUNTRIES.

I used to suffer from GOUT and KIDNEY-STONE COLICS. Having tried everything, and finding no cure anywhere, I felt very miserable indeed. I was no more than a human wreck. Then, a friend advised me to take your Waaning-Tilly Oil; and now I can say that it is the only remedy that has proved its ability to free me from this awful suffering. I shall always recommend your Waaning-Tilly Oil to everybody.

(signed) Mrs. B.. Mons.

I am very satisfied with the results I have obtained with your Waaning-Tilly Oil. My JAUNDICE has disappeared, and my GALL BLADDER is also getting better. My doctor advised me to take a course of treatment with your Oil; and an operation has thereby been avoided. Needless to say that I feel most grateful to you.

(signed) Mrs. L.. Brussels

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THE MAN MUST BE STUPID

He suffered from Typhoid, and was about to die. Thank God, he recovered, but like a skeleton, he had lost strength and weight. The friend said, "Did it ever occur to you to take a bottle of Vinkola?"

Her sisters-in-law said:—

"YOU HAVE GLORIOUS TEETH"

But her dentist said:—

"YOU MUST LOSE THE LOT!"

If your teeth are lovely now all the more reason why you should guard against gum trouble creeping in. Use two or three times a day S. R. Toothpaste which contains Sodium Ricinoleate, the remedy dentists use to strengthen gums and keep them healthy. S. R. Toothpaste also keeps teeth beautifully clean and white.

PROTECT YOUR TEETH BY PROTECTING YOUR GUMS

Gibbs S.R. TOOTHPASTE

GSR. 40-30-40

Olivier's Screen Presentation Of Hamlet

THE mere fact that the world premiere of Sir Laurence Olivier's screen presentation of "Hamlet" was held in the presence of Their Majesties the King and Queen, indicates that here is a film out of the ordinary.

William Shakespeare, the greatest dramatist the world has ever known, does not belong to England alone, but to mankind, and "Hamlet" is generally regarded as the greatest of his works. But many of its admirers may have had their doubts as to whether this unique drama of the stage should be transformed into a screen play at all.

Actually several silent film versions of the play were made in the early days of the cinema. In 1907, the French film pioneer Georges Melies made a short film of the ghost scene; other attempts followed in France and Denmark. The first important attempt was made in 1913 when the British pioneer Cecil Hepworth filmed Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson's "Hamlet", performance which is entire company from Drury lane. An American "Hamlet", by James Young, followed in 1914, and in 1921 Asta Nielson, then the greatest film actress, created a sensation with her performance of "Hamlet" on the screen.

Olivier, when he turned to "Hamlet" as his subject, found himself in a very different, in a more fortunate but at the same time, in a far more responsible position than his predecessors. The film has found its tongue. He was not deprived of Shakespeare's immortal words, or of his own voice. And this produced additional problems.

Hamlet Through The Ages

Since its first performance in 1603, Shakespeare's "Hamlet" has been played throughout the ages and in every civilised country by dramatic groups, professional or amateur, each group rendering the lines in their own way. The greatest actors throughout the world have regarded the interpretation of "Hamlet" as the highest aim in their careers. And they, too, interpreted the part of "Hamlet" in their own individual styles.

Unlike stage performances, where criticism is the only legacy, the film version will not fade with the years. It will remain as a permanent yardstick by which future producers of "Hamlet" everywhere can measure their work.

However, there is, above all, one fundamental difference between the "Hamlet" film and other films based on drama or novel. Normally the dramas or novels are selected on the strength of their story, which may provide good screen entertainment. This obviously is not the purpose behind the choice of "Hamlet" for presentation on the screen. The ambition here reaches far beyond this purpose.

Here is an attempt to bring Shakespeare to the millions through the medium of the film, the nearest approach to an international language. Laurence Olivier has attempted this once before with his "Henry V". And its world-wide success justified his effort. It encouraged him to make an even more daring venture, for apart from being Shakespeare's most outstanding work, "Hamlet", as a play, is less "cinematic" than "Henry V"

New Imaginative Technique

Accordingly, we find that Laurence Olivier has evolved a treatment that is quite different, except that, as in "Henry V", much of it is experimental. He has produced a film of "Hamlet" in much the same way as he believes that Shakespeare might have approved it, had he been a modern film author. In adapting "Hamlet" to the requirements of the cinema, he had to concentrate it into two-and-a-half hours screen time; but in spite of that the artistic integrity of the drama, indeed everything that makes it great, remains.

In producing and directing the film of "Hamlet" Laurence Olivier has shown a conception of Shakespeare which defies conventional theatre production. He has no use for the static camera. Anybody with a preconceived idea of "Hamlet" as a photographed stage-play will be astonished by Olivier's force in film technique. Olivier demonstrated in "Henry V" an imaginative technique in advance of conventional production. In "Hamlet" he again finds new effects. The camera gives a dramatic emphasis and sweep to the famous speeches and soliloquies which results in a drastic tightening and speeding-up of the action. This is the style of expression of the screen as against the stage. By bold use of the crane, Olivier moves the action about the crusted walls, the ancient apartments and the many stairs of Elsinore Castle, with its huge pillars, its seemingly endless corridors. The atmosphere is perfect. The light and shade are so perfectly contrived that almost any single frame is a work of art

Brilliant Cast

But "Hamlet" is not the work of Olivier alone and, as in "Henry V", he has shown excellent judgment in the selection of his cast, his technical and artistic staff. It is impossible to mention more than just a few of the actors and actresses who helped to make "Hamlet" a memorable film. Eileen Herlie's performance of the Queen is one which will long be remembered; Jean Simmons is beautiful and touching in the tragic role of Ophelia, and a brilliant supporting cast is headed by Basil Sydney as Claudius, Felix Aylmer as Polonius, Norman Wooland as Horatio, Terence Morgan as Laertes, Stanley Holloway as the Gravedigger and Harcourt Williams as the First Player. And Hamlet himself is played by Olivier, a performance at once restrained and virile. He has shown a superbly intelligent approach to the part, and his Prince can only be described as magnificent.

Elsinore Castle is the work of Roger Furse, who designed it, and Carmen Dillon, one of the first women art directors, who built it. The camera-work and lighting is the work of Desmond Dickinson, one of Britain's most experienced technicians, and is based on the depth-of-focus conception of cinematography. "Hamlet" is the first British film to adopt this method of photography, and in fact it carries the technique to a more advanced stage than used in any other film. The music, as in "Henry V", was composed by William Walton. In fact, many of the artists and technicians had already worked with Olivier on his first Shakespeare film, and their selection for "Hamlet" was no doubt caused by their excellent collaboration on "Henry V".

By H. H. Wollenberg

Unfettered by the demands and restrictions of the stage, Olivier's "Hamlet" is probably one of the most important films ever to have been made. Of great credit to the British film industry, it is the film the whole world is waiting to see.

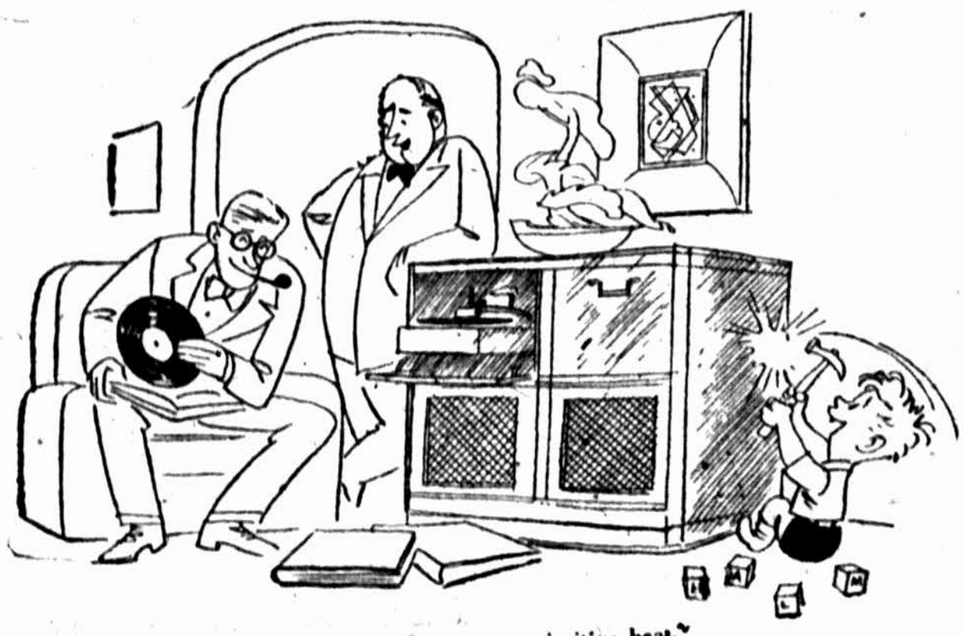
Paper From Synthetic Resin

From short-fibered wood such as maple, birch beech and poplar—until recently only 'fillers" in the manufacture of high-grade printing paper—can now be produced unusually strong paper through the addition of a synthetic resin to the pulp. The manufacturing process was worked out by the U.S. National Bureau of Standards (NBS) and is expected to add vast amounts of wood, hitherto of little use for paper, to the nation's critical supply of pulp timber.

In 1946, for example, these types of woods accounted for only 16 per cent of the pulp used in the United States, simply because they do not develop the desired strength and resistance in normal methods of production. Maximum strength and resistance in wood-fiber papers usually is achieved by "beating" the pulp and thus creating a gel-like bond between the fibers

In 1944, the NBS introduced a resin bond and created a paper with unusual resistance against fluids. The resin-bonded short-pulp paper is an extension of this process. Short-fibered pulps do not usually develop strength through 'beating', but the addition of the synthetic resin (melamine-formaldehyde) produces a paper superior in strength over non-resin papers. The resin bonded, short-fiber paper also shows high resistance to what in the paper trade is known as the "surface pick"; it has a high capacity for absorbing printing ink without blotching and has all the necessary characteristics required for the frequent printing processes in map manufacture

The development of resin-bond paper is expected to increase ultimately the use of short-fiber woods by 75 per cent. This would be of marked effect on the north-eastern regions of the United States where conifers were logged almost to the exclusion of abundant short-fiber woods. In fact, the elimination of unremoved short-fiber trees had become a problem of forest management. The resin-binding process, making maple and beech usable for pulp and paper production eventually might shift considerably both domestic forest economy and the supply source of the U.S. paper industry.



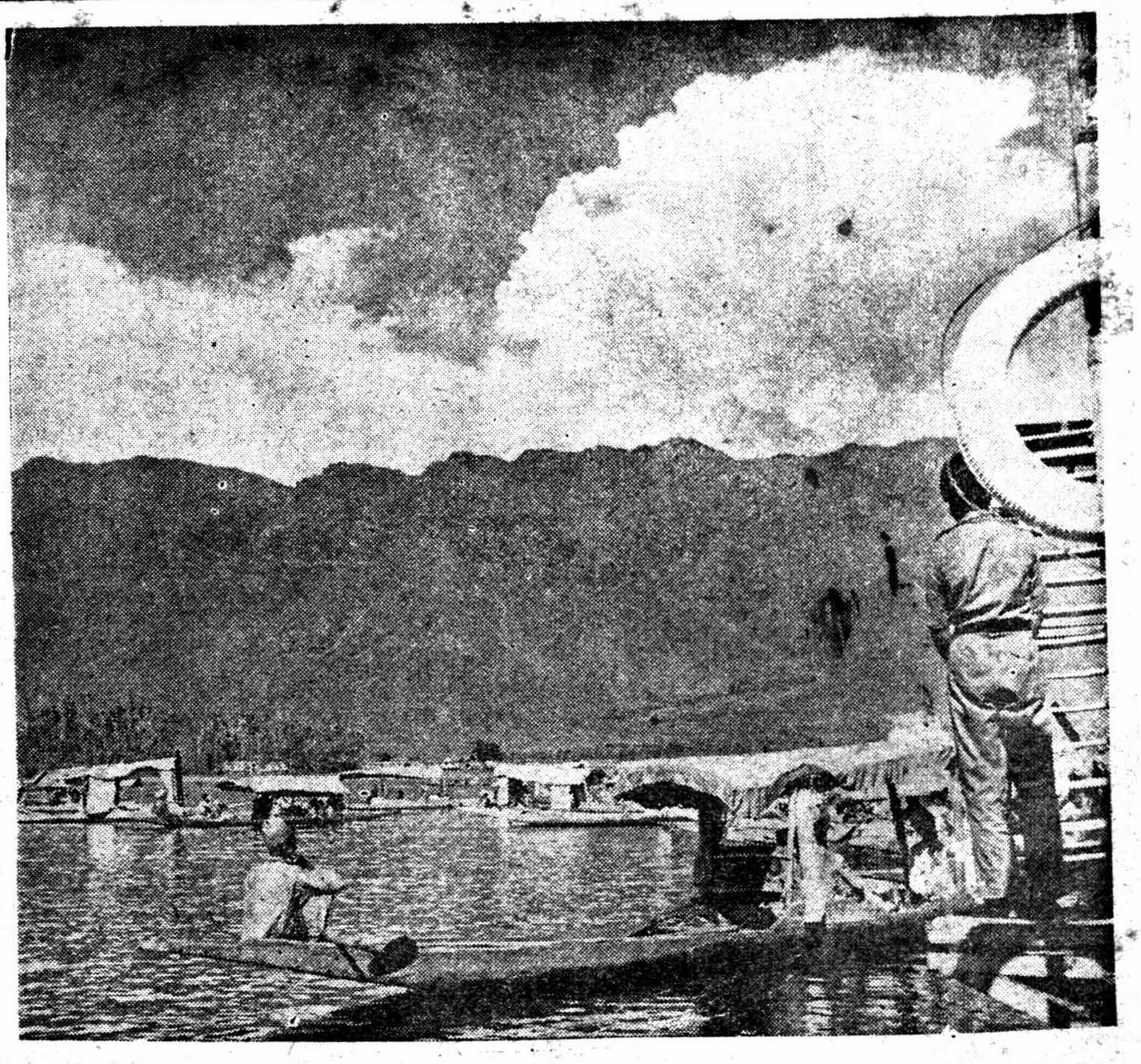
"Listen to that strong primitive beat."

"Darling, you know the story of Carlyle's manuscript being used to light the fire by mistake"

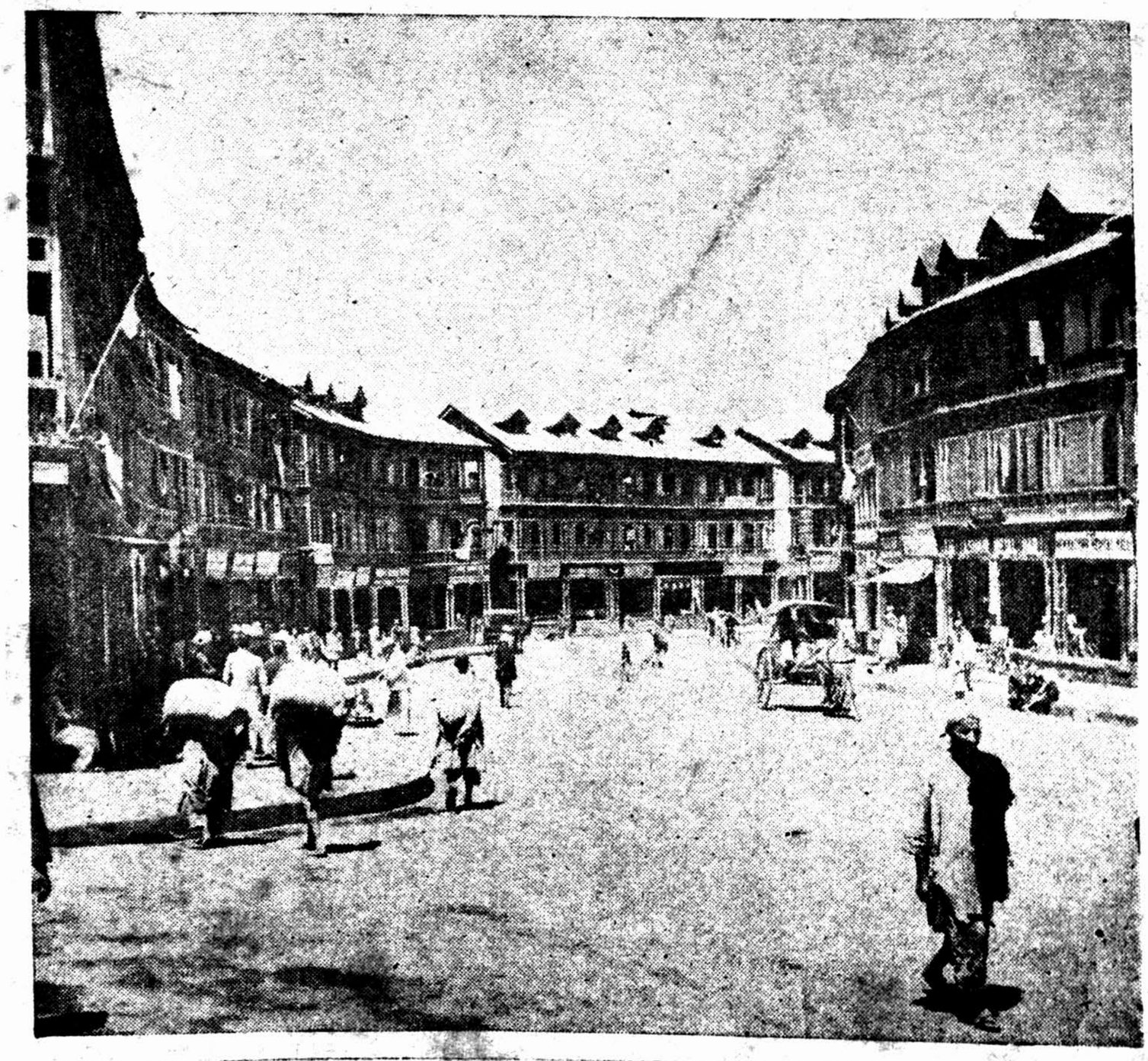
Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

Kashmir Calling

The plane has lightened the task of the tourist, as one can reach Srinagar in less than four hours from Delhi. The daily Dakota service which started about a month ago carries tourists regularly to Kashmir. The holiday season commences from May and lasts nearly for five to six months. Now that the cold icy hand of winter is withdrawn from Kashmir, the Valley of the Gods is once again the playground of campers, and tourists. The daily plane service leaves Delhi at 2 p.m. arriving in Srinagar at 5-30, stopping on the way at Amritsar. A single fare costs a little over Rs. 100/- and provides an escape from the heat of the plains.



THE END OF A PERFECT DAY ON DAL LAKE: The smooth expanse of Dal Lake reflects a ring of mountains which rise to 4000 feet above sea level. A network of canals which flow by hamlets and floating gardens and a Mughal causeway intersect the lake.



Amira Kadal, Srinagar's Market Place

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by MICHAEL ANDRADES, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay and Edited by S Natarajan.